

# NEW YORK THE CLIPPER

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## A POETIC GEM.

Too many fine pieces of poetry have appeared, from time to time, in these columns, for it to be requisite in us to offer any apology for the insertion of the following. It is the composition of the celebrated L. E. L. (Miss Landon) whose sudden death in Cape Coast Castle, Africa, whither the gentleman she had recently married was sent as governor, in the year 1829, will ever remain a sad mystery.

### WE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

We might have been! These are but common words; And yet they make the sum of life's bewailing; They are the echo of those finer cords Whose music life deplores when unavailing; We might have been!

"We might have been so happy!" says the child, Pant in the weary school-room during summer, When the green rushes, 'mid the marshes wild, And radiant fruits attend the radiant corner, We might have been!

is a thought that darkens e'er our youth, What first experience, and experience, teaches What failings we have believed for truth, And what few truths endeavor ever reaches, We might have been!

Alas! how different from what we are, Had we but known the better path before us! But feelings, hopes, and fancies, left afar, What, in the wide, bleak world, can e'er restore us? We might have been!

It is the motto of all human things, The end of all that waits on mortal seeking, The weary weight upon hope's flagging wings; It is the cry of the lone heart while breaking; We might have been!

A cold fatality attends on love, Too soon, or else too late the heart-beat quickens; The star, which is our late, springs up above And we but say, while round the vapor thickens We might have been!

Life knows no other misery. The rest Are single sorrows, but in this are blended All sweet emotions that disturb the breast, The light that was the loveliest, ended; We might have been!

Henceforth how much of the full heart must be A sealed book, at whose contents we tremble; A still voice mutters, 'mid our misery, The worst to bear because we must dissemble; We might have been!

Life is made up of miserable hours; And all of which we craved a brief possessing, For which we wasted wishes, hopes, and powers, Comes with some fatal draw back on the blessing, We might have been!

The future never renders to the past. The young beliefs entrusted to its keeping; Inscrutable sentence—life's first truth and last— On the pale marble where our dust is sleeping, We might have been!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by FRANK QUEEN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

## OUR SECOND PRIZE STORY.

### HARRY BLAKE;

OR, THE

#### MAN THAT TRAVELED ON HIS MUSCLE.

A Thrilling and Exciting Story of City Life, Gambling, Assignment, the Race Track, Robbers, Vice, Crime, Virtue, etc., etc.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY JOHN MARTIN LANE. (And which took the Second Prize, of \$150)

## CHAPTER IX.

### "HOW THINGS LOOK TO A MAN UP A TREE!"

Prospecting—Search—No trail—Grizzlies—Bright's Bar—The den—Fall trees—Return to camp—Expedition—The ladder—The powder—The lumps of gold—A shirt full—Return to New York—Hon. Jem Battles, according to Herald.

"A ladder!" exclaimed Jem, lifting his eyebrows. "A ladder! All Forty's ladders spliced together wouldn't do it. But where's our tools?"

"Here they are," said Bright, showing three axes to the questioner.

Jem laughed at the idea of making a ladder a hundred and fifty-two feet long, with three axes. That was a touch slightly above him.

Meanwhile, Harry and Bright took their axes, and, going about fifty-feet, selected another immense tree, and commenced to chop it down. Jem took his axe and joined them—not without some sarcastic allusions to hewing out ladders from trees six feet thick at the butt.

Merrily rang their axes, and soon the old lord of the forest began to totter. Slowly, as though wrapping around him his mantle to fall with dignity, he fell, but not to the ground. His lofty top caught in the branches of the other, at whose roots was their tent.

Jem, at last, comprehended their ladder, and was loud in his praises of the ingenuity displayed.

"It's an old trick," replied Bright, "with the Maine lumbermen, and I have seen it done there a great many times."

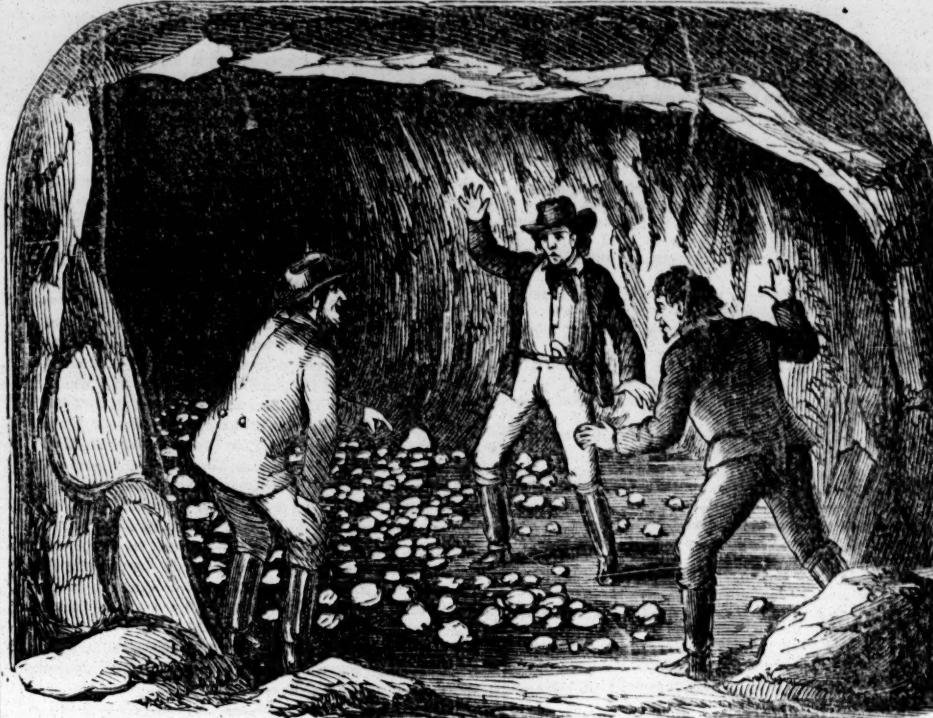
As the ascent was still quite difficult, another tree of a smaller kind was cut so as to fall upon the other; and thus was formed a comparatively easy ascent to the branches, when they sought to climb.

The next morning, strapping their rifles to their backs, and carrying their ropes in their hands, they made a early start.

"Keep under the arches, Sarah," shouted Harry, as he led the way, "or a grizzly'll be falling on you."

When they got to the branches of the tree, they found the climbing more difficult even than the descent. Almost all the time it was necessary to throw over the ropes before they could get a single branch ahead, and their progress was slow. At last, however, as they neared the top, the branches were thicker together. When they got so that they could see the shelf, Harry proceeded alone to reconnoiter, but could see no trace of the bears. He called up his companions, and they threw pieces of wood into the caves, but failed to discover any traces of the "grizzlies." But they could see distinctly the glittering metal on the floor, and thus they proceeded to put into execution their plan to rifle the place of its contents.

Unslinging his hatchet, Harry went to work to cut off the top of the tree about three feet above the level of "Grizzly Placer"—having first secured it strongly, so that it should not fall altogether. Soon it parted, and one end fell upon the rocky shelf, while the other was lashed



BLAKE, BRIGHT, AND JEM IN THE GOLDEN CAVE.

strongly to the tree. Using this as a bridge, Harry swung himself over to the ledge of the Placer.

He had hardly reached there, when he heard a warning cry from Bright. He looked, and saw one of his old friends, the grizzlies, in the act of descending. Telling Bright and Jem to fire, if he failed, he waited till Bright was in the narrowest part of the path, where the precipice was the steepest, and aimed at his exposed side. Had he fired at his breast, or head, or shoulder, the ball probably would have failed to enter his body. Here it was different, for with a yell of pain the brute dashed forward—missed his footing, and went rolling down below.

"That'll be a good fall for a lame-backed animal."

"It'll finish him, for sure," said Bright.

"I see the dodge now," said Harry; "and he ascended the path and buried his powder-flask among the rocks, after leaving a train down to the cove."

"Just in season," whispered Bright; "here the other two come."

Surely enough the two monsters could be seen crawling down over the precipice.

"Be ready," said Harry, "to fire at the hind one, when I've snapped my pistol."

Anxiously they watched while the grizzlies slowly approached. When the foremost reached the place where the first was shot, he smelt the blood, and put his nose closely down to the ground to ascertain the cause of the curious looking black grains that were on the path now, but had never been there before. At that moment Harry fired the train, and the powder exploded in the eyes of the savage beast. With an awful roar he rushed blindly forward, and in a moment they heard him crushing through the trees on his way down.

Only one remained, and he was the target for three rifles. They flashed at the same moment and were fired with the same motive, to disable, and cause the animal to lose his footing. The shots were successful, and the mountain rang with a hurrah from the three miners. Leaving Jem to watch from the tree, Bright now joined Harry in the cave. It was small—not more than ten or twelve feet square—but covered upon the floor with lumps of pure gold, as regular as though moulded by machinery.

"Come in, Jem," shouted Bright; "never mind the grizzlies! Come in, and see the factory where they make the tin."

They first took their coats, and tying up the arm holes; and neck, managed to make quite respectable sacks; which they filled, and rolled off the shelf. Still was it left on the floor in abundance. Off came their coats, and soon they were stowed full, and cast over!—And yet an abundant supply still remained. "Come, boys," said Harry, "I'm going to start; I'm tired of picking up the d—d filthy lucre, and we'd better go."

"Wait for us ten minutes," entreated Jem and Bright, after a hearty glance at each other.

"Just that time—and no longer," said Harry.

In an instant Bright and Jem had converted their tents into instant spectacles of the precious "ore;" and then they were filled, dragged to the side, and dumped over. But there was gold left.

"Don't look so longingly, boys!" exclaimed Harry, who was laughing at the appearance of Jem and Bright.

"You can't have mine, by the powers of Moll Kelly!

There must be one decent man left in the crowd at least, to assure Mrs. Battles of our safety."

Again a glance passed between Bright and Jem, and in an instant their last articles of apparel were converted into sacks for gold.

Harry yelled with mirth at the spectacle. "What a market for Chatham street!—what a chance for the tribe of Abraham!" he shouted as they swung them off.

By this time the floor of the cavern was pretty clean, the cold air persuading, Jem and Bright followed Harry down, after having cast off the connection between the tree and the ledge. Harry arrived first, leaving Jem and Bright to remain in among the upper branches, until he should acquaint Mrs. Battles with their situation.

He found Sarah as composed as it was possible for a

woman to be, left alone in a country where it rained

Grizzlies. With her assistance he collected the various bags of gold wherever they had fallen, and poured the contents of each into one common pile. But alas! the garments were in a shocking condition, for they were torn and soiled where they were imbedded in the earth; and they afforded Jem and Bright but little protection from the cold air.

"How shall we carry this gold?" asked Jem the next day, just as they were finishing up their breakfast.

"The canvas of the tent—won't it be strong enough?"

replied Harry. "This is royal duck."

"Hardly, Harry," added Bright; "we must pack it some

distance by mules, and this thin canvas won't do. We'd better skin the bears and use them."

"Right," said Harry, "as usual; we'll put it up in

to accept the office of United States Senator by all the Political Parties of California; but he uniformly declined on the ground of a desire for private life and domestic enjoyment. He is accompanied by his lovely and accomplished lady—a daughter of the last Mexican Governor of California, whose pronunciation of English has just enough of the Spanish accent to render it charming to the ears—and by a particular friend, Mr. John Bright, formerly of this City, a gentleman so well known to most of our readers that any further reference is altogether useless."

## CHAPTER X.

### "GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?"

Arrest of Harry—Burglary and Murder—Florimel—Mabel—Chris Wade—Mr. Bloodsucker—The Buster—Snatching—A New York Judge—Sarah Perley—Charley Nash—Swear the Witness—Verdict of Jury.

A different fate was in store for Harry, at his arrival, from being complimented in the columns of the *Herald*. Hardly had he fairly seated himself in his rooms at the Astor, before the room was filled with policemen, who arrested him on the charge of burglary and murder! Resistance was impossible. The room was filled with officers—the hall outside, and even the staircase—and they were all around. Harry saw this and thought it best to surrender with grace. He demanded to be led before the magistrate, with all the dignity of injured innocence. They took him to that functionary, who told him it was no use for him to make any defence, as he should be obliged to commit him for trial.

"Wouldn't he take bail?" inquired Jem, who hurried over as soon as he heard of the trouble.

"Not bailable," said the magistrate, as he signed the mittimus, after listening to the officer's testimony; and this is the way in which Harry came to spend his first night ashore in the tongs.

The chief of the police had been on the wharf when they landed, and had recognized Bright, and one of his subalterns had recognized Harry as the man for whom such a vigorous search had been made. Anxious to show his zeal and authority, he did not even wait for an interview with Bright, but proceeded to the arrest at once. In fact, our friend Harry was now in a fair way to repent ever having thrown the venerable chief through Bennett's window.

Bright visited Harry very often; and they had long deliberations together. If there was anything that could be done, the detective was the man to do it. Harry's council came; and after he heard Harry's version of the affair, shook his head doubtfully, and declared that it had a very ugly look.

"Why?" asked Harry; "do you mean to say that under your boasted jury-system a man is ever condemned to suffer for a crime of which he is not guilty?"

"Such things do take place, and they always must, from the very nature of things," replied the lawyer.

"Then," asked Harry, thoughtfully, "what is the advantage of juries?"

"Juries?" replied the counsellor—and he spoke like a man of experience—"are for the advantage of the criminal, and in nine cases out of ten, are a shield to him. They talk of juries being formed for the protection of innocence. Nonsense! It's all for the protection of guilt! And there isn't a lawyer or a judge in the United States but what will say that in civil cases, juries are nuisances, and in criminal cases justice would be better administered without them!" And so Mr. Fox departed, leaving a very decided impression on Harry's mind that juries were not such a great blessing after all.

After this consultation, Harry thought it best to write to his father. He sent him a long letter, enclosing the one written by Jane Cleaves, telling him where she died, but not the story of her life. He explained the position he was in at that time, expecting his trial in a few weeks, and assuring him of his innocence, and begged that he would hold himself in readiness to visit him in case it should have an unfavorable termination; "which," to use his words, "my counsel assures me is far from improbable." After this letter was dispatched, Harry's mind was at rest.

One day a visitor was ushered into his cell, who grasped him cordially by the hand. It was Florimel.

"How do you stand it in this damned horrid hole—ah—my dear fellow—my wife—ah, saw an account of your—ah, misfortune in the paper yesterday—for we live in the country and take a damned hebbomadal—ah—and she started me right away to come—ah, and see if we could help—ah, you at all—ah, and it hadn't been for—ah, the baby—ah, she'd come, too—ah."

"I'm very glad to see you, Mr. Florimel," replied Harry, and the only assistance I am in want of, is your good wishes. And so you're married—lucky dog—and who's your wife?"

Florimel colored a good deal as he answered this question. "I wouldn't say to many men—ah, what I'm going to tell you—ah, but den't, Blake, if there ever was a trump—ah, you're the man! You recollect," he went on, and interested in the story, he overcome his usual drawl, "when I last saw you, and you gave me the money at Mrs. Vandermeer's, to carry to—you know who—the girl that lived—you know where—"

"To Nelly Freeman," put in Harry.

"Yes! To Nelly Freeman. Well, I went there, and gave you your money and your message. I gave the one dollar for dollar, and the other word for word, and as I promised you, I offered her all the aid in my power to assist in living a better life. It needed no entreaties of mine, Harry, to persuade her what was best; for before I had half communicated all I had to say, she burst into tears, and taking her Bible—even as she was always read it—she swore, God helping her, henceforth her life should be one shameless and spotless. She went into the country after having sent your money to the city missionary, for she said that as much as she loved you, that money she could not live upon in her repented life; and then I got her a situation where she taught school, until, Harry, I persuaded her to marry me, and whatever the world would say if they knew it, I bless the hour when she became my wife. That's my story, Harry, and now you know who we are, you know that we are friends who will stand by you through thick and thin."

At this conversation the tears filled Harry's eyes, and grasping Florimel by the hand, he blessed her for a kind and noble heart, and promised if he needed help from any one, he could not look beyond him.

The days rolled by, and Harry's trial was fast approaching. Before that time, however, he was to receive another visitor about whom his story has been silent too long. After Harry's departure, Mabel Grey mourned him as one who was dead. In vain did her fond father seek to force her into society. She preferred to remain alone, and in the solitude of her chamber, gave herself up to the sweet delight of remembering every look, and every word of Harry's. She opened the store-house of memory, and gazed over its hidden treasures. At last

In the meantime Harry and Bright undertook the difficult work of getting their precious load up into the level of the surrounding country. By the night of the day on which Jem left, they had it all as far as the pitch of the fall.

The next evening when Jem came along with his mules, a long whistle called him to the spot, when the packing commenced. They loaded the mules and, traveling all night, reached the house long before any one was stirring in the neighborhood; and when they had brought their treasures in, and shut the door, all experienced a feeling of relief—so natural is the feeling of anxiety to the possession of riches.

All motives for a longer residence there having now been done away with, they purchased four more mules in addition to those Jem had bought, and the next night were in motion for Sacramento. From the softness of the roads, they were unable to get any farther than the ten-mile-ranch before daybreak, and they encamped near that old landmark in the memory of many a Californian. The next evening, after dark, they traveled to Sacramento; and ascertaining that the "Senator" left at nine o'clock the next morning, went aboard with their traps and packages, which Harry and Bright carried on the boat, and over which they spread their blankets and slept.

While Jim took Harry's place, the latter went up to the Horse-market, and there disposed of all their mules.

The next day the party were in San Francisco, and their close were embarked on board the Panama steamer.

In a little less than a month from that time the New York *Herald* contained the following announcement:

"Twenty-Eight Days later from California: Arrival of the Staunch Steamship 'Leeky,' V. Careless

her health failed, and by the advice of physicians her father took her south for the winter, and made an extensive tour of the Gulf States. While passing through Alabama in the Spring, a sudden shower overtook them, and they were forced to throw themselves upon the hospitality of the master of the nearest mansion.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER, New York, N. Y.—Chris Lilly is dead. A few years since, Lilly, incurred the displeasure of the California Vigilance Committee, left that country for Nicaragua, where he purchased a small vessel for the purpose of trading along the coast. Lilly's vessel being disabled, while on the passage to Manzanilla, in Mexico, he was obliged to put into Raleigh. Here one of the officers of the government had Lilly put on board a Guatamalan vessel, the war brig Santiago, and with another man named Yates, of Massachusetts, was put in iron, and confined in the hold. While in this position, five marines fired a volley down upon them, killing Lilly instantly; Yates, in his agony, dashed his manacles at the head of his dead companion, scattering his brains about the hold. Yates was finally dispatched. This cowardly act was perpetrated on the 16th of February, 1857.

S. O., Jersey City.—For "rousy" in fowls, warm, dry lodging, and nutritious food, are the first essentials to recovery; in addition, the frequent removal of the dried discharge from around the eyes and nose, by warm bathing, must not be omitted. Direct application of some remedial agent to the diseased membrane promises the best result. Ten grains of sulphate of copper to an ounce of water, applied by means of an injecting tube, passed into each nostril, has been tried with effect. It were better, however, to kill a rousy fowl at once, to prevent contaminating its companions.

BENJAMIN.—Matt Hardy and Joe Kitchen are the names of the parties, an account of whose fight in Australia we published in the CLIPPER of April 7. After a contest of four hours and twenty-three minutes, the referee ordered the bulldoggers to cease fighting, it being then quite dark. It was afterwards mutually agreed to declare the battle a draw, and each man received his own stake back. 2. Kelly and Smith fought in Australia in 1855, the fight lasting six hours and fifteen minutes.

J. L. R., Cleveland.—A second has no right to assist his principal to the scratch, in any manner, or under any circumstances. The rule expressly states that "at the cry of Time, each man shall rise from the knee of his bottle-holder, and walk to his own side of the scratch unaided, the seconds and bottle-holders remaining at their corners; and that either man failing so to do, at the scratch within eight seconds, shall be deemed to have lost the battle."

R. P. R.—The rules of the London Ring do not touch upon the subject of the champion belt; there have been several champions of England who did not possess a belt. So it is in America—a man may be champion, and yet not hold a belt. 2. John C. Heenan is the acknowledged champion of America, having become so from the fact of Morrissey, the then champion, refusing to accept Heenan's challenge for another fight.

BON.—"Four of us are playing a game of Euchre; I deal, and all pass; the seven of diamonds is the turn-up. I stated that I would go alone, and turn down the seven, that being a lower trump than any I held. Am I right or wrong?" . . . . You are right—the turn up is your card, either to accept (in place of one you discard) if better than a card in your hand, or to turn down, if of no value to you.

HATANA.—1. The proprietors of the Hippodrome gave an opening performance to the press, on April 28, 1853. 2. The Crystal Palace was inaugurated and formally opened, July 14, 1853. 3. We cannot furnish all the papers complete. 4. We are now having our forms electrotyped. 4. See theatrical summary.

CONSTANT READER, Albany.—Our impression is, that Morrissey bet \$200 that Heenan would not go to England to fight Sayers; but he (M.) contends that the wager was, that Heenan would not go to England and fight Sayers. We cannot decide your bet, not being present at the time the original wager was made.

SAMSON.—He is a light built man, of 24 or 25 years of age. Has practiced gymnastic exercises principally, to which he attributes his great strength and muscular development. He expresses the opinion that every other day is to be preferred to daily practice.

E. M. F., Binghampton.—Did Tom Hyer get Yankee Sullivan in chancery at any time, during their memorable battle? . . . . We submitted your question to one who was present at the fight, to which he replied as follows, "Yes, a half a dozen times."

BACK OUR COUNTRYMAN, Philad'l'a.—Aaron Jones was only defeated once by Sayers. Their first meeting was brought to a finish through darkness; they met again to decide the match the following month, and Sayers proved the winner.

G. P., Brockport.—1. The best time of which we have any record, in which 100 yards have been run, is nine seconds. 2. Neddy ran eleven miles in 57 minutes, 29 seconds, which is said to be the best recorded.

SUNSHINE, Memphis.—It depends upon the condition of the person using them. It is best, in commencing, to use the lightest, and increase the weights as you progress, taking care not to tax the physical powers too severely.

G. E. S., Penn.—John C. Heenan is champion of America. After his defeat by Morrissey, he challenged the latter for another trial, but Morrissey declined, and by so doing forfeited all claims to the championship.

HERALD, Reading, Pa.—1. The best evidence of Heenan's illness, etc., previous to his fight with Morrissey, can be had if necessary. 2. There is a little history connected with that report which some day may be told.

CONSTANT READER, Lynn, Mass.—We do not believe the performance you mention has ever been equalled, but not having a complete record of such matters, we cannot give a definite answer to your question.

EGG FRIES, No. 1, Hillsdale, Mich.—As the company forfeited to you, thereby declining a trial, they can no longer be considered the champion company, and you take their place.

A. W., Peoria.—1. He should have made eighty six. 2. In playing at cribbage, when a player holds a card which will come in under "thirty-one" and does not play it, he forfeits two points.

ERICUS, Lansingburgh.—"Both are right, and both are wrong," and our advice is, that the bet be drawn. We have always taken ground against any one player going alone, where a partner assists.

THOS. A. C., Brooklyn.—There are no dramatic associations in your city, with the exception of the one on board the "Old North." Why don't you organize a club at once.

G. W., Toronto.—1. John Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan fought on the 12th of October, 1853, Morrissey being declared the winner. 2. Flora's best time is 2.19 1/2.

CLARENCE SPORT.—There are several claimants for the champion ship of big dancing. 2. Specimen received, and placed among our treasures. It is a neat little piece of work.

NEWS AGENT, Chester, Pa.—John Morrissey gave a sparring exhibition in Buffalo, on the Saturday after his fight with Heenan, which fight took place on Wednesday.

A. J. L., Manchester, N. H.—Remit eight red postage stamps, and we will send you a work on base ball which will answer your purpose completely.

J. K. M.—There are many in the city at present unemployed, the supply being greater than the demand. However, the more meritorious the applicant, the better his chances of success.

H. N., London, C. W.—They were not published in pamphlet form. Some useful information on the subject will be given in our "INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER."

T. C. W.—Stonehenge's "Rural Sports," a British publication, contains some information on the subject, but we know of no work published here that treats of it.

RATT.—Cribbage.—There is no further penalty for a player taking too few points, other than the loss of those points; consequently B was not entitled to the three points which A neglected to take.

J. S., Somerville.—FORTY-FIVES.—Clubs being tramps, and the ace of hearts led, a party having no club must play a heart if he has one.

MANHATTAN, N. Y.—The best recipe we know of to rid a dog of fleas, is to steep not more than a teaspoonful of Scotch snuff in a pint of gin, and rub the dog with it.

HARDY.—1. According to the rules of the Ring, J. C. Heenan is champion of America. 2. Prize fights in America are conducted according to the London rules.

G. A. B.—Such a thing may have happened, and we do not know it. 2. Randall was one of the best men of his class that ever entered the ring.

JACK KNIFE, Hazardville.—A man training for a prize fight in England can be arrested by the authorities, and bound over to keep the peace.

W. L. B., Towne, N. C.—1. Pocahontas is the fastest pacer, her best time is 2.17 1/2. 2. Heenan never fought a ring fight until he fought Morrissey. 3. Bendigo's weight was 164 lbs.

J. J. and J. M., Westchester.—The law in reference to counting should have been observed by B, notwithstanding the action on the part of A. Under the circumstances, our opinion is that it is a draw.

YOUNG UX, Rochester.—We gave an inkling of the plot long since; as you will see by referring to your back numbers. We trust that the parties may be circumvented in their scheming.

S. F., Womewec.—1. In playing chess, one king cannot "check" another. 2. It is not lawful to castle when your king is in check. 3. You are booked for the "International."

REVOL.—There are various opinions on this point, some claiming that he is of Irish descent. We are not positive, and therefore cannot decide.

FAIR PLAY.—We trust you will excuse us for omitting your communication. Some of the ideas we have made use of, but there are others that at present had better remain quiet. See elsewhere.

H. S. S., Allentown, Pa.—We are not able to decide those points. Changes have taken place since he left here, and former data will not hold good now.

ENQUIRER, Belchertown.—In playing the draw game at dominoes, the party who cannot play in his turn, must keep on drawing even unto the last domino, no matter whether it is a "block" or not.

C. ADAMS, Fort Covington, Ky.—Bluff.—A "full" is a better hand than a flush.

READER, Philad'l'a.—Josh Hudson beat J. M. Ward in 14 rounds, 36 minutes, Nov. 11, 1823.

INQUIRER, Burr Oak, Mich.—The letter I was used also in those days as J.

ONTO.—Poole and Morrissey fought a rough and tumble fight, and Poole proved the winner. They fought in this city.

J. H. T., Stanton.—Bradley and Rankin fought on the 1st of August, 1857.

FORT CHICKEN, Boston, Mass.—When Morrissey fought Heenan, Billy Mulligan was a Morrissey man.

READER, Philad'l'a.—To win, A must kill more birds than B—having killed only, C is the winner.

NEWS AGENT, Macedon.—He was never defeated in the P. R., until he met Hyer.

M. K.—When Tom Hyer challenged the world, Dominick Bradley did not accept.

E. B. D., Upper Darby.—We have too many already on hand—they will all have to be omitted for want of room.

R. O. D., Mattoon.—With the present issue your term of subscription expires.

G. M. W., Vicksburg.—She was last in England, but where located now we are not informed.

G. N. P. E., Wincheste.—We have no record of his engaging in any other match than that with Hyer, in September, 1841.

O. COOPER, Waltham.—1. Very likely from his "companion."

2. Heenan ought to know.

H. D., Salina.—He won it by his superior physical abilities; they showed in several rounds.

J. M., Philad'l'a.—You must trump; the left bower is next in value to the highest trump.

THE SCRIBNER, Cincinnati.—There is no book published, giving the pedigrees, etc., of our best horses.

L. Voss, Memphis.—Flora Temple's best time in trotting one mile is two minutes, thirteen and three-quarter seconds.

SUSCENZIO, Charleston, S. C.—Tom Hyer has been in California since he fought Sullivan.

T. A. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Not being sufficiently acquainted with the pedigree, we will not venture an opinion.

W. N., Quincy, Ill.—A treatise on training will be published in our "INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER." We have no time to answer by mail.

F. P. D., T. D.—What we have to say relative to the parties named, is always recorded in our Ring department.

E. A. C., Buffalo.—We have every reason to believe that he sailed at the time stated.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Heenan and Morrissey fought on the day originally named the articles of agreement.

JERSEY BLUE, Phillipsburg.—1. Bets will stand. 2. Gloves \$5.00 per set of four, and dumb bells by weight.

H. B., Brooklyn, E. D.—Our list of clubs was confined to those belonging to the N. H. B. B.

C. E. A., Lynn, Mass.—By all means keep us posted when anything of interest transpires.

RUGBY, Philad'l'a.—A man cannot be bound over for life for prize fighting.

YOUNG SPORT, Newburgh, N. Y.—Tom Sayers did not come into possession of the champion belt without fighting for it.

H. S., North Pembroke.—1. There is no champion belt of America.

2. A good set of gloves will cost you here \$5.00.

J. O. W., Hartford.—There are but few to be had here. Currier, corner of Spruce and Nassau will supply you.

H. G. W., Rochester.—Should Sayers prove the winner in his match with Heenan, the belt becomes his own private property.

E. J. F., Binghampton.—It is gratifying to know that our course meets your approval.

D. B. S., Hamburg.—We have often published articles on the subject. It will also be treated on in our "INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER."

J. R. C., Darlington.—Give us the name of your State and County. Please name the papers formerly ordered.

C. R. W., Westerly.—1. We believe a Miss Cushman attempted it, but did not perform, the result successfully. See answer to G. P.

P. J., Albany.—Jones did not return to England; he is in Philadelphia.

C. S., Detroit.—Sayers was born in Pimlico, near Brighton, England.

C. W., Poolepepie.—He sailed in company with Gardner Coyne, for Liverpool, on the 17th ult.

R. E. JR., Milwaukee.—Thanks. Will make use of the information.

J. H. P.—We have it.

J. E. H.—It is not in print.

W. M. STEWART, Fla.—We have none.

W. J. C., Cuba.—All right. No expense.

T. B., Frostburgh.—Have no such receipt.

H. W.—He went there to bet on Sayers.

H. R., Illinois—Lieutenant General.

J. H. H., Buffalo.—We have none at present.

R. L., Phoenixville.—He was born in Ireland.

H. S., Lansburgh—See answer to "Euchre."

T. R. G., Providence.—"Them's our sentiments."

NEWBURGH LAD.—McDonald never trained Sayers.

FRANK.—We have not a record of the Albert's time.

J. W. B., Baltimore.—Tom Sayers is a middle weight.

C. V., Albany.—Jones is residing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—Morrissey was born in Ireland.

C. B. H.—We have used such as we deemed admissible.

A. B. C., Pittsburgh.—No, sir; he is a bitter enemy.

K. D., Pittsburgh.—A small forfeit may bring a customer.

L. E., Philadelphia.—Just the style we admire. Thank you.

DAN KERRIGAN.—Where are you now? We have a letter for you.

THOMAS CREEK.—We have a letter for you. Where shall we send it.

J. W.—Paul Jones was a Scotchman. He died in Paris, in 1792.

••••• We have on hand a mass of correspondence, which will be added to in time. We are overrun with questions, and have to omit a large number this week.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers receiving their papers, in colored wrappers, will please understand that their terms of subscription have expired.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.—So engaged have we been with matters connected with the great pugilistic event between Heenan and Sayers, that we had well-nigh overlooked an affair which recently took place in Washington, D

## THE RING.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH!  
Important News from the Seat of War.  
HEENAN ARRESTED.  
HIS SUBSEQUENT RELEASE, ON BAIL.  
His Letter to the Clipper.  
THE MATCH IN PROGRESS.

## Intense Excitement in England and America.

The great event in the pugilistic arena—an affair which has attracted the attention of all classes of society—still continues the theme of conversation here, there, and everywhere. What has tended to increase the excitement is the arrest of Heenan—his examination—and subsequent release on giving security to keep the peace, all of which will be found detailed in our correspondence, and intelligence gleaned from London papers, published below.

In order to make our history of this important match connected and complete, we will take our starting part from where we last left Heenan and McDonald, at Bedford. It now appears that on Monday, the 2d inst., a constable from Ely visited Bedford, armed with a warrant for the arrest of the Boy. The magistrate of the place was found, and he quickly endorsed the warrant; but having been timely informed of the presence of this most unwelcome visitor, Heenan took the first train, in company with McDonald, for parts unknown. Cusick left later in the day, and arrived in London that night. Another Ely constable visited Newmarket, to take the body of Sayers; but neither the magistrates of Cambridge or Suffolk would endorse the warrant, so he remained undisturbed. Cusick was in London on the 3d, waiting to hear from the Boy. We find by our reporter's note that Cusick received a dispatch from Heenan that night, at a late hour, requesting him to start for Derbyshire. Cusick left London at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. At the time Heenan left Bedford, he was in excellent trim, as fine as a mountain trout, and fit to fight for a man's life. He was never before in such splendid condition as he was then.

It appears, however, that the hawks were still upon his track, determined to hunt him down at all hazards, and warrants for his arrest were issued in several counties at the same time. The following, in corroboration of our assertion, we take from the *London Times* of March 31st:

"The chief constable of the Isle of Ely yesterday obtained a warrant for the apprehension of Thomas Sayers and John C. Heenan, with a view to their being bound over to keep the peace for twelve months."

In the same paper of the 2d of April, we find the following, showing that the Boy was being pretty well surrounded by constables and "tea fixers."

"The FORTHOMER FIGHT FIGHT.—Hertford, Saturday.—This afternoon Colonel Archibald Robertson, chief constable of the Hertfordshire police force, made application to the justices assembled in petty session at Hertford for a warrant to apprehend Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, and John Heenan, the American pugilist, in order that they might be bound over to keep the peace. Colonel Robertson, stated, as the ground of his application, that he had received information, upon which he could rely, that the fight announced between Sayers and Heenan was appointed to come off in the county of Hertford. If the assemblage upon the occasion were likely to be an ordinary one, the force at his command would be ample to prevent a breach of the peace, but he had reason to believe that not less than 8,000 persons would accompany the pugilists to the spot fixed upon for the encounter, and he therefore felt it necessary to take the precaution of binding the parties over to keep the peace. The Bench said the matter was one of great importance, as there was no knowing what mischief might be done by the eruption of 8,000 persons of the class likely to assemble at a prize-fight into a quiet agricultural county. The warrant was at once granted, and signed by three magistrates: Mr. T. Mills, M.P., the chairman of the bench, (who is also a magistrate for the liberty of St. Albans and the county of Middlesex); Lieutenant W. R. Baker, and Mr. G. Brandy, who is a magistrate for the county and liberty. It was understood that the warrant would be at once executed, and the parties required to find sureties to a heavy amount, as the magistrates are determined to prevent, if possible, the fight from coming off in Hertfordshire."

This last "exploring expedition" seems to have been the most successful, for scarcely had Heenan and McDonald settled themselves at Derby, ere the hounds were upon them, and the eagle was caged. Although warrants are said to have been issued at the same time for the arrest of Sayers, yet the fact that he was undisturbed, and continued his training preparations at Newmarket, goes to show that he was "not wanted."

We deeply regret to see the evident disposition of our English cousins, and a few "Americans" across the water, to defeat by some means or other John Heenan, the American champion. Our "own countrymen" might find better business than taking such an active part in this affair, and manifesting such a determined hostility to the Benicia Boy and his interests. John Morrissey certainly cannot imagine that his friends on this side will be pleased with his conduct in taking such extraordinary measures, as he seems to be doing, to have his late opponent beaten in the English ring. On the contrary, he has lost hosts of former friends by his interference in the matter. So have those who are in line with him; the American people vehemently denounce "our countrymen" who are concerned in these hostile proceedings.

If the friends and backers of the English Champion are so confident of his ability to annihilate the Benicia Boy, why do they not act fairly, and give the American fair play and every reasonable chance. Instead of this, it is plainly evident that there is a strong determination to defeat the Boy at all hazards. For this purpose some of our own people have crossed the Atlantic, and will leave no "stone unturned" to assist in the vanquishing of the gallant American Champion. Were there a "fair field and no favor," we should say, "let the best man win," and would be content with the result of the fight; but since there is such a powerful opposition to Heenan, his friends apprehend that the traitorous and dishonorable schemes originated for the defeat of the "Benicia Boy," may prove successful.

The following letter from our reporter in London gives the particulars and result of the arrest:

LONDON, April 7th, 1860.

EDITOR CLIPPER.—My letter is dated at London, but had I said Bedford instead, it might convey to your numerous readers a faint idea of the feelings of its inhabitants yesterday and this morning. The hub-bub is immense, and the cause—the arrest of John C. Heenan. About one o'clock yesterday (Good Friday) Nat Langham called upon me at my rooms, and showed me a dispatch dated at Derby, which read as follows:

"Friday, April 6: 11:20, A. M. They have just apprehended John C. Heenan at Trent Lock, and got him in Derby lock-up twenty minutes ago."

I asked him if there was not the least possible chance for his informant to be in error, but he assured me to the contrary, and remarked he would lay 5 to 1 the information was correct, (and it was so). Away I posted to see Falkland, and informed him of what I had heard. The color that his cheeks exhibited was anything but red, and I think one might have taken him in one's hand (providing the hand was large enough) and squeezed him like a dish-cloth. "After all our trouble," he remarked, "they have got him."

In to-day's issue of *Bell's Life*, you will find the copy of Langham's dispatch (first shown to me) not credited to him. From reading the article on Heenan's arrest, one would think they had received the first information. Not so. They afterwards telegraphed to an acquaintance at Derby, and were assured of the fact of his arrest.

The article referred to also says "that if any persons were to blame in the matter, they were Heenan himself and his companions, Falkland and McDonald." Very gentlemanly, I must say, from the accredited sporting paper of England.

Heenan came here a stranger, with the avowed purpose of doing battle with the Champion of England. McDonald was sought, from his reputation of being one of the cleverest men in England, as his Mentor.

The very moment the latter put his eyes on the Boy, he made up his mind he would win, and he has backed him heavily. He took his man to a very quiet and beautiful spot, where no other fighting man ever trained before. Everybody at Salisbury fancied Heenan for his quiet and unassuming manners. Even the minister, living within a stone's throw of the Boy's "Castle," sent him an invitation, through Falkland, to attend divine service "on Sunday next;" and Lord Folkestone, with several others of the nobility, ask after his health. He was inundated with letters of invitation from the gentry to dine with them, some of which he thought himself at liberty to accept. But the spies were out, and tracked him to his cover.

He was obliged to remove, and at his second resting place the same hospitality was extended him. *The spies followed him out again*, and another "move off" was the consequence. His next wayside resting place was near Bedford, in Bedfordshire. Here he was also treated in good old English style. I may here mention that, up to the time of his arrest at Derby, he was forewarned by the magistrates themselves that he would have to "move off," before the warrants were put into the hands of constables. This fact will inform you that it is not the authorities, but the spies, that have burdened themselves in the matter. Enclosed I send you the original copy of a letter received yesterday from a gentleman at Bedford. You may publish it entire if you choose. I do so only to show you the good feeling entertained towards the Boy by the country people.

Last night I dropped in at the Province Hotel, where I saw at least a dozen Americans. The topic of conversation was the arrest of Heenan, and the likelihood of the fight coming off. The company was composed of editors, theatrical men, circus men, would-be reporters, and sporting men. Morrissey was there in person. Of course the glasses passed round numerously. I took a seat next to Morrissey, and had a chat with him. He informed me he had seen Sayers, and thought well of him. Said I, "What do you think of the speech Dowling made at Owen Swift's?" "Well, I think it was imprudent." He says he wishes to invest his money to the best advantage, and he thinks Sayers will win.

Bedtime drawing near, talk got quite "cheap." One American (Dr. Rawlings by name, the reporter of Leslie's paper, and you may print it if you wish,) stood up from his seat, and commenced an onslaught on Heenan. He had not got far into his subject before I made an appearance, and denied his right to take liberties with the name of one who was not present to defend himself. The effect was a matter of explanation, and parting, *seemingly*, better friends than we met. I merely mention this fact because I was threatened with a public notice.

So also was Falkland by a German, who calls himself an artist of some newspaper. In fact I don't think they would be willing to risk the money for an advertisement. This was rather amusing to me, since I had crossed a few miles of ground in my life-time.

And now to sum up—with the exception of Jack McDonald and Owen Swift, I have yet to hear of the first fighting man who fancies Sayers in this match. To their questions "Is Heenan what they say he is over in America?" "Yes, I think he is." "Then, s'help me God, he must kick Sayers in twenty minutes."

Jack McDonald having returned from Derby, is now by my side. He has come up to see about the bail. However, that is a small matter, only £50 from Heenan, and £50 from two gentlemen of Derbyshire. He tells me he has no apprehension of the fight being stopped.

By the last edition of *Bell's Life* (which McDonald gave me at 3 o'clock to-day) I find that its editors have taken the "back track" respecting their remarks in the country edition.

Let me now close with a few remarks:—Among the latest arrivals are Jim Hughes, Andrew Hines, (alias Figsie) and Gov. Dorr.

*McDonald tells me to say that Heenan will fight if he has to do his training in a jail yard.* The *Bell's Life* is free now though.

At 12 o'clock to-day Falkland received the following telegraph:—Derby 11:30, A. M.—Heenan has just been bound over, himself in £50, and two gentlemen of Derby in £25 each, for the term of six months. Of course he will forfeit this. You never saw a man more willing to fight in your life than he is.

Heenan was before the magistrate at Derby on the 7th, charged with the intention of engaging in a prize-fight, thereby causing a breach of the peace. Mr. Leek appeared in his behalf, and said Heenan had never broken the peace in England, and had not the slightest intention of doing so. True, he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, when his passion was aroused, but when he considered that he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his opponent, Sayers, was allowed to go on with the greatest opportunity, he did feel sorry at the treatment he was receiving. He apologized for he had used expressions which he ought not.

Two respectable gentlemen were ready to give bail to the amount required. Guided by the station in life of the parties—in America Heenan was a blacksmith—he hoped the Bench would assess the bail at a small amount. The Clerk announced that the Bench agreed to take Heenan's own recognition for £50, with two sureties in £25 each. [Loud applause.] He added that the authorities had no feeling beyond the preservation of the peace. It was stated by the court that Heenan could not be interfered with anywhere unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed, and Heenan and his friends left Derby for London.

LETTER FROM HEENAN AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON FROM DERBY.

THE BOY READY FOR THE CONTEST.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter from the Benicia Boy himself, after having given bail in Derby, and returned to London. He expresses himself as being well, and we are glad to find that he is not disheartened by his recent arrest. The following is his letter, forwarded by way of Queenstown:—

LONDON, April 7th, 1860—7 o'clock P. M.

FRIEND QUEEN—You will have heard the news of my arrest, through your letters. I have just this moment arrived in London, and one of the first men I met was your reporter, Mr. Wm. Bryant, in whose presence I am now writing this hurried letter. I have had an examination, and given in bail, and at once thereafter came to London. I know not yet where I will finish my training, but it will make no difference, as I am well, and will be ready on the day mentioned. In haste, yours,

J. C. HEENAN.

Our reporter also sends us a few lines, by way of Queenstown, stating that Heenan is in the best of health and condition. He had not yet been able to fix upon a place to train in, but says the Boy states that any place will satisfy him.

LONDON, April 7th, 1860.

EDITOR CLIPPER.—Heenan has arrived, after giving bail as I mentioned in my letter this afternoon. He knows not where he will go to train, but says any place will satisfy him. He is in the best of health and condition.

W. T. B.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

From *Bell's Life* of London.

Our readers will, doubtless, expect something definite from us this week as to the how, when, and where. On this subject we can say very little that will particularly enlighten their minds, owing to the close watch that is kept by the powers that be. One thing we can tell them however, appears very certain, and that is, that the Chief Constable of Kent has evidently made up his mind that no fight shall come off in his county, unless he is allowed to be present to witness it, for we are informed that at all the bridges along the line, at least the direct Dover line, he has placed constables planted along the past week with red flags, codes of signals having been adopted, and, indeed, every plan has been had recourse to to give him the earliest intelligence. Whether the same vigilance is being displayed on the North Kent line remains to be proved; but even if it is we do not clearly see what can be done when once his bail-biwick is passed.

It is a pity this gentleman has not something better to do than to put the county to so much expense for nothing. Extra hands have been taken on, and other liabilities incurred which will be anything but agreeable to the ratepayers, and all to no purpose. We regret extremely that the curiosity of the gallant officer is not destined to be gratified, and that on no account will he be permitted to have a peep at the mill, unless he be inclined to leave his jurisdiction in the hands of his subordinates, a course, by the bye, which we would strongly recommend if he would see a specimen of the order and regularity which can be ensured even without the assistance of the Bobbies.

The question has yet to be tried whether at the appointed spot the authorities really have the power which they arrogate to themselves of forcing an entrance into a gentleman's domain to interfere with his sports. We shall see. For ourselves we doubt whether such a power exists.

The letters we have received, pointing out safe places for the battle, are almost innumerable, and we take this opportunity of thanking our correspondents for the trouble they have taken, and of assuring them that the managers of the encounter have been compelled to decline all their suggestions, and to return to their plan. We beg your indulgence to remark that no information possible can be accurate till the end of the week beyond what they know already. Every one intending to be present must be in London this week, as owing to the immense distance to be traversed, a very early hour of starting will have to be adopted.

Before concluding these remarks, we wish to impress upon all who may be present the absolute necessity of doing all in their power to assist in keeping order on the occasion, and we entreat the gentlemen who intend purchasing inner ring tickets that those who first seat themselves will take up positions at least 12 feet from the ring, and sit as close together as possible; the second rank again to put themselves close in rear of the first, and so on. If all will strictly adhere to this, it will materially lighten the duties of the ring constables, and will also go far to preserve regularity and allow a sight of the mill to every one.

To the men themselves we have few observations to make. Let

both go into the ring with a strict determination to fight fair, and take no unmanly advantage. Let both remember that the Rules of the Ring are much more strictly construed than heretofore, and that any falling without a blow, except from obvious accidents, or any other practice contrary to rule, will assuredly be punished severely. Such a battle as this causes more excitement than anything of the kind in modern times, and is looked upon by all classes as an event which may in all probability influence the fortunes of the Ring, either for good or for evil, to an extent impossible to calculate.

It may, if badly conducted, for ever put an end to popular in this country, or, on the contrary, make it a model mill, may have a decided effect on the most determined enemies of the P. R., that there is yet a something in British boxing deserving of countenance and support, and well calculated to keep up to the mark that dogged spirit of endurance, and that determined pluck, so peculiarly the characteristics of the English nation, and we may add, without fear of contradiction, of the nation whose son is now among us anxious to test the power of our Champion.

## ARREST OF JOHN C. HEENAN.

From *Bell's Life*, April 8.

The ink was scarcely dry with which we wrote a long article on the match for the Champion, when we received a telegraphic despatch from Ely, reading as follows: "Friday, April 6. They have just apprehended John C. Heenan at Trent Lock, and put him in Derby lock-up twenty minutes ago." This announcement naturally excited our surprise and vexation, especially when we came to consider the spot where the arrest took place. We instantly communicated the facts to Mr. Wilkes, as the proper representative of Heenan in London. The indignation of that gentleman was not less than our own, and he and his friends all agreed with us that if any persons were to blame in the matter they were Heenan himself and his companions, Mr. Falkland and Jack Macdonald. Rumors had been spread that Tom Sayers intended to obtain the arrest of his opponent, in order that he might retain the belt without another contest, but such an accusation as this was warmly scouted by all the American gentlemen as by ourselves.

Why Falkland or Macdonald should have selected Derby, above all places in England, for the training quarters of their man we know not, nor can we possibly conceive. Had it been their deliberate intention to have their man arrested they could not have gone to a better place to ensure their object. It is only a few weeks since these men were tried in the assizes in that very town for being concerned in a prize fight. In Derby jail were Tom Paddock, Tom Poulsen, Callaghan, and others, confined for many months, for a riot in connection with a prize fight, and the whole county has long been known as the most dangerous place for the members of the P. R. to select for their sports.

It is not impossible that the matter may yet be amicably settled, and that the fight may yet come off, although, of course, it is impossible to bring it off on the day originally fixed. We would advise both men to still adhere to their original strictures, as far as possible, and not make this the excuse for a break out. Both seem anxious for a mill, and no stone will be left unturned by the London friends of Heenan to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

We have learned that Heenan had several narrow escapes from arrest previous to his arrival at Trent Lock. In the neighborhood of Bedford, at Stilton, and other places he only escaped by a miracle. It is a pity his friends did not take the advice offered them by Langham and others, as to the selection of training quarters.

A subsequent message says Heenan is not in gaol, but in custody of the superintendent of police, awaiting bail. This, we hope, will be quickly forthcoming, to enable him to leave the county.

The editor of *Bell's Life* was in too much of a hurry in his censure of Heenan, as in a later edition of his paper of the same date he *exonerates* Heenan, and says he took all necessary precautions, employing men to sound the Police, and put them off the track. This person decided Heenan and his friends, and gave information whetched to his capture.

Mr. Heenan's "representative," as *Bell's Life* calls him, seems to have been quite ready to coincide with what Mr. Dowling had to say against the Boy. Heenan has proved himself above all taint of suspicion. We can readily understand why the Boy trained in the places mentioned. He was dosious of being retired, free from the annoyance of visitors from London, etc., and chose those spots

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## NEW YORK CLIPPER.

DEVOTED TO SPORTS AND PASTIMES—THE DRAMA—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATIONS, ETC.

TERMS—Single copies, 4 cents each. By mail—\$1.00 for six months; \$2.00 for one year. Club of four, \$7.00 per annum; club of eight, \$12.00 per annum; club of twelve, \$15.00 per annum—in all cases in advance.

Advertisements, 12 cents per line for each and every insertion. Day of publication, Wednesday of each week.

FRANK QUEEN, PROPRIETOR,  
No. 29 Ann street, New York.

## NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP CLIPPER.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF ALL THE CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND.

We have nearly completed our arrangements for the publication of the "INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER," to be issued immediately after the reception of the news concerning the great match between Heenan and Sayers.

The INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER will contain our own reporter's ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE, together with the reports of Bell's Life and Sporting Life.

It will also contain a complete history of the match, the incidents that led to it, and a careful resume of all the incidents connected with it, from the time of signing articles until the day of the fight.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP will also be given, embracing a brief account of the principal battles in this country, etc.

A HISTORY OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND, from the time of Figg, in 1719, up to the present time, 1860—which alone is of the greatest interest.

INCREDIBLE EVENTS IN THE PRIZE RING OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA, embracing Fatal Fights, or deaths resulting from fights; strange terminations to battles; Fights of the greatest length of time and rounds; ditto, shortest time and rounds; Fights for large stakes; Strange Battles; Crosses or Fights sold for gain; Female Pugilism, etc.; and various other items of interest. The whole compiled especially for the CLIPPER.

TREATISE ON TRAINING—applicable to all classes and conditions of men.

RULES OF THE PRIZE RING—Duties of Seconds, Umpires, Referee, etc. In addition to the above, we are now having engraved a

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PICTURE OF ALL THE CHAMPIONS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND AMERICA.

Designed, Drawn, and Engraved expressly for the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

The design of this engraving is as follows:—

The border is composed of a series of portraits of the champions, each little portrait complete in itself, but connected with each other by ornamental designs. In the centre of the lower border, the flags and emblems of the three nations will appear, artistically worked in together, and in the centre of the upper border, an emblematic patriotic design will be found, forming a very pleasing finish piece to the entire picture. In the border, the likenesses of the following champions will be given, with the name of each appended to his portrait:—

Figg, Taylor, Broughton, Slack, Johnson, Ryan, Mendosa, Jackson, Gully, Cribb, Spring, Jim Ward, Caunt, Tipton, Slasher, Harry Broome, Dan Donnelly, Stephens, Muggs, Jim Belcher, Pearce, Hendigo, Deaf Burke, Yankee Sullivan, Tom Hyer, John Morrissey, etc., etc.

The centre piece will include full length likenesses of Heenan and Sayers, in fighting costume, etc., etc.

This splendid engraving will be printed separately from the CLIPPER, on a sheet of fine, white, glazed paper, but will only be sold in connection with it, as a supplement.

The entire charge for the INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER and Engraving, will be six cents by retail, and four cents to the trade. On no account will the picture be sold separately from the paper. We sell a paper and picture for six cents, when the latter itself will be worth four times that amount.

Agents should send in their orders at once, or as early as they can, to those wholesale dealers with whom they trade, or the engraving will be ready for delivery perhaps a week before the news of the fight is received. The paper will be issued as soon thereafter as possible; but we do not pretend to say we will be ahead of all others. It will take some hours to set up the matter, and have stereotype plates taken, for we have to have several presses running at once. So send in your orders early.

P.S.—Should anything occur to obviate the necessity for publishing the "INTERNATIONAL CLIPPER," the engraving will be sold in connection with our regular issue, at the same rates as above.

## BASE BALL VS. CRICKET.

PREVIOUS to the advent of the All England Eleven last season, the game of cricket was not held in that estimation by Base Ball players that it has since attained. The many excellent points of the game as shown in the play of England's chosen champions of cricket, in the International contests, has led to a less prejudiced opinion in regard to its merits than had previously existed. And we think these prejudices can still further be removed, and the game of cricket thereby considerably advanced in popularity, by means of a series of contests between Base Ball players and Cricketers, wherein both can be made practically acquainted with the meritorious features possessed by each of these manly games of ball.

Especially do we think that such a course would be advantageous to the progress of cricket. Base Ball needs no special advocacy, in this vicinity, to increase the numbers of its players or admirers; the simplicity of its rules, the brief amount of time required in its contests, the trifling expense incurred in the preparation of a ground and the purchase of the materials of the game, with the stirring excitement created by the matches which take place between prominent clubs, are all sufficient of themselves in promoting its rapid progress in popularity, without any other assistance. In these respects it both differs from, and possesses advantages over cricket, that materially advances the progress of the former in the race for popularity; and therefore we consider, if any special efforts are requisite to promote the interests of either game, the one most in need of such service is cricket, and for the reasons above alluded to. Every Base Ball player of any note among his *conferees*, is already fitted to the measure of an excellent cricketer as far as fielding goes, or would be so after a few weeks' practice in the leading points of the game; but he is lacking in a practical knowledge of two essential elements of cricket, batting and bowling. Place him on an equal footing in these latter respects, and our word for it, he will not be found inferior to any cricketer in any other. The same cannot be said of a cricketer in reference to Base Ball, for the reason that there are certain qualifications required in one who would excel in Base Ball, that are not absolutely necessary, though of course desirable, in him who aims at excellence in cricket—one of these qualifications being the ability to throw a ball far and quickly, which every first-rate player of a Base Ball club should be able to do well. In cricket, a good thrower is only required in two or three positions out of the eleven on the field. Suffice it to say, however, that a Base Ball player who has never practiced cricket, is better fitted to take a position in an eleven at that game, than a cricketer, who has never practised Base Ball, is suited to take the place of a player in the nine of a ball club. Once familiarize a Base Ball player practically with cricket, once place him in a position—in a match for instance—where he can realize the fact of his ability to cope with the best players of that game; and you will then have gained another desirable member of the cricketing fraternity. We have yet to see the first American, who is practically acquainted with both games, and *enrages* in both, that is not an admirer of cricket. It is important, however, that he play both games equally well, or otherwise he will prefer the one he is most skilled in. Many a person who is physically incapacitated to excel as a Base Ball player, will make a very creditable cricketer, and for the reason that he need but be proficient in one of the elements of cricket, viz.: batting, bowling, and fielding, to be a desirable member of an eleven; that is, provided he is not very deficient in his ability to field; whereas, in base ball, any marked inferiority in any one of the qualifications of a first-rate player, will lead to his exclusion from the best nine of a club. However, further argument, we think, is unnecessary to prove the advantages that would accrue to the interests of cricket by means of a series of contests such as we propose, and which are definitely as follows:—Let two elevens be selected—one from a cricket and the other from a base ball club—the members of which must play in both the matches—a match at each game being played. Choose these elevens, not for their ability to excel in any one of the two games, but for their skill in playing creditably in both. For instance, we will suppose a series of contests of this kind were to be arranged between the St. George Cricket Club, and the Excelsior Base Ball Club; and we know of no others who are better prepared for such matches. In choosing an eleven from the former, we should

not select their best players, altogether, by any means, because if we did, though we should win the cricket match, we should assuredly lose the one at base ball, and the same in regard to the Excelsior Club, for each would easily conquer at their respective games. But we should select the eleven from the cricket club for their activity in the field, especially in reference to throwing and catching; and in choosing the eleven from the base ball club, we should select them for their cricketing qualifications, especially in reference to batting and bowling, being well aware that they would be lacking in nothing else. In this way we would select from the St. George Club, Gibbes, Harry Wright, Chipchase, all three of whom play base ball—Pomeroy, Robinson, Tinsor, the Van Buren, Pendleton, etc.; and from the Excelsior Club, Russell, Holden, Bailey, all good cricketers, Flanly, Creighton, John Whiting, Brainerd, Fairbanks, and Leggett, etc., and other cricketers who may be bona fide members of the club, it being absolutely requisite that each one of the elevens should be actual members of the club they represent. We have no doubt whatever but that a series of three contests of the above character would prove as attractive in every respect as any that will take place during the season, and at the same time result in material benefit to the future progress of the game of cricket.

THE INCREASE OF GYMNASTICS.—From different sections of the country we are constantly hearing of the growth of these valuable institutions. Indeed, they are becoming, so far as we can judge, an acknowledged necessity among the citizens generally, and a means of good which other less tangible organizations have failed to accomplish. Reading rooms, courses of lectures, and a multitude of kindred things are all well enough in their way; but the great fault is that they have been tried in the wrong place. Instead of succeeding, they have preceded the establishments wherein the physical man is looked to before the intellectual—as he ought to be; even our excellence in the latter depending, in a great measure, upon the due preparation and exercise of the body. Considerable praise is due to the persons who have busied themselves in the increase of our gymanstics—not alone for their original good intent, but also for their judgment, as exemplified in their avoiding the mere theory in their endeavors to confer benefit on their followers. Seeing the inability of rushing into extremes, they have not recommended to our young men practices altogether foreign to their impulsive natures. On the contrary, aware of the disposition and requirements of those young men, they have provided a fit channel for the same—not made the attempt to steer it in full flow. Nothing can be more harmonious with the occasion than these gymanstics, the practices at which are suggestive of eximent, while they conduce to health. It is, moreover, the pre-eminent feature of these institutions that the excitement they yield is perfectly good, therefore, the opposite of what the frequents would most likely realize in the places which the gymanstic party, if not entirely supercedes; and thus, the sure tendency is to improve the man outwardly and inwardly, without resort to those violent courses which seldom if ever accomplish the object desired.

AN EAGLE'S VISIT—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—Our sister city, Brooklyn, or rather that part of it known as Crow Hill, was, on the morning of the 17th inst., thrown into the utmost excitement and alarm by the sudden visit of a large gray eagle. He screamed and flew about wildly; mothers ran here, there, and everywhere, imploring aid for their offspring—one in particular, having a couple of promising youths to care for, was quite frantic, and like Job, refused to be comforted, until her case attracted the notice of Mr. Birck, better known as "Buck," a member of the Old Buck Democratic Club, of the 9th Ward. Seeing how matters stood, he soon furnished himself with his rifle, and dispatched the ariel intruder, in being an expert such affairs. Order was then restored to Brooklyn, as, many years ago, it was to Warran, when the gallant "Buck" having been impounded by the ladies, still apprehensive that the big stranger was not quite dead, approached him and held his "quest." That proving satisfactory, our heroic friend was escorted to the nearest grocery, where crackers, cheese, and ale were disposed of—mingled with expressions of gratitude and joy for having escaped an imminent peril. The incidentals of this fright were numerous. In one case, an alarmed citizen, fearful for the safety of a favorite goat, ran out of a tree, and by his loud calls on his wife, threw that lady into a state that, at the moment, threatened her life, and still renders it doubtful whether a long expected increase of the family circle will ever be realized. Soon after the shooting of the eagle, he was measured, when his dimensions from wing to wing were found to be six feet eight inches.

SPiritualism and the Great Fight.—The termination of the international contest between Heenan and Sayers has been made known in some of the spiritual sheets. The details of the important affair, are given with considerable exactness, but unfortunately there is a difference where it is most essential all should be unanimity—some of the "mediums" proclaiming in favor of the American champion, others in that of the English. All, however, concur in the statement that the battle was of the most terrific description, and that the conquered man, everywhere above the belt, was a mass of jellyification. We have, from the commencement, anticipated that the battle between the two heroes would turn out a spirited affair in a sense different to that of its spiritual report now furnished, and which, we regret to observe, we cannot accept, for the very reason that somebody must be wrong in the matter. One man alone must have conquered, one alone been defeated. It still remains to be seen which is which. Doubtless, ere this, the news is on the ocean, coming to us as quickly as steam can bring it. Until it arrives, we must bottle down our impatience, and take care not to be deceived by bogus reports, even though they proceed from so elevated a quarter as that to which we have just referred.

CATS VS RABBITS.—We hear of a youth residing in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, who is great on killing rabbits. It seems, that he occasionally goes forth, accompanied by a dog, in pursuit of the game, but more frequently by a large tom cat, which, as soon as the rabbit is "holed," he sends in pursuit. In a few minutes, out comes the cat with the rabbit by the nape of the neck—the captive animal with all the fighting taken out of it. This is certainly creditable to the feline "Tom," and we give him praise accordingly.

A SYMPTOM.—Some idea of the interest felt in London, relative to the fight between Heenan and Sayers, may be gathered from the published reports of the difficulty experienced by the police in clearing the side walks of loitering betting men! These individuals have been everywhere, with book in hand, ready, (as Burton was in the custom of saying Capt. Cuttle,) to "make a note of it" all the while, presenting an impassable barrier to those who did not venture on the odds.

SMART.—A young man, 18 years old, confined in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., makes daily 45 pairs of brogans with apparent ease. An individual who saw him on the bench at work, says "that he appeared to blow the pegs from his mouth into the shoe, and never made a miss while he was looking at him." Can Lynn beat this?

FOOT RACE BY HEAVY WEIGHTS.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., Mr. G. A. Boehringer, of larger bier celebrity, resident of Newark, N. J., and weighing 250 pounds, contested with Mr. Anton Giles, wine merchant of New York, whose weight is 350 pounds, the distance of 200 yards, at a running pace. The start was taken from Market street. As it is a rule in science that large bodies move slowly, some time elapsed between the word "go" and the "propelling" of the two big men at anything like respectable speed. The man of wine took the lead, and would probably have come in the winner, had not the protruberance in front of him interrupted his vision downwards, and consequently caused him to stumble and fall upon the curb. Mr. Boehringer succeeded in reaching the door of the saloon, but fell exhausted. Both gentlemen were a little the worse for their pains.

ST. LOUIS ON THE DOG QUESTION.—A "dog dispute" was settled at Sportman's Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th inst., between Robinson's dog Watch, and Quin's dog Pinchey, at 13 lbs., weight, for \$50. After they had been at it one hour, the odds were 25 to 15 on Watch, and no takers. They continued to fight for 55 minutes longer, when a turn was had, the only turn during the contest. Pinchey refused to scratch, and Watch was declared the winner in one hour and 55 minutes.

THORPE vs.—On Monday, 16th inst., the six year old boxer, Ben Higdon died at St. Louis, of lung fever. He had trotted a mile in 2:27. Three weeks since his owners—Messrs. Dunham and Higdon—were offered \$4000 for him, which they refused.

## AQUATICS IN 1860.

## BOATS AND BOAT RACING.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CLUBS AND ROWERS.

## WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

Continued From Last Week.

## THE OARS.

The oars should be made of white ash or spruce—the latter wood, we believe, being now most generally adopted in the manufacture of oars for racing. There are two descriptions, the old fashioned straight oar, and a later style, first brought into use on the Thames river in England, called the "spoon oar," which is made with a slight curve flatwise in the blade. As before mentioned, the oars should be so made that when in their proper place they will have an outward inclination. They should vary a little in length, the middle ones being a trifle longer than the stroke and the stern. Their length we must leave entirely to the judgment of those who manage them. The oars number from the bow towards the stern, that is, the bow oar is number one, and in a six oared boat the stroke oar is number six.

## ROWING IN BARGES OR RACE BOATS.

As we have just said, the oars are numbered from the bow, one being the bow oar, which, together with all the odd numbers, are on the starboard side of the boat, and all the even numbers, including the stroke, on the larboard or port side. The rower should sit nearly in the middle of the boat, if an oar is used, but in a barge he sits further over to the opposite side from which his oar is worked. He should sit square, and in every thing square to the oar.

The oars should be made sufficiently high to give the rower a good hold over the oar, but at the same time low enough to allow him to pass his knees without rubbing. When the seat is too low, the boat will be apt to drag into the water; while a well elevated seat will contribute to the lightness of the stroke, and prevent the boat dipping on the pull. One great object is to pull the boat straight through the water, taking sufficient hold of it, but not depressing the boat in doing so; and on no account should the rower raise his body from the swing, by bearing downwards upon the loom or handle. There are many faults in rowing, which should be avoided as much as possible. They are various, and some of them may be mentioned. The bending forward over the oar at the end of the stroke, commonly called "meeting the oar" is one; another is, making the latter part of the stroke in the air, or lifting the oar too soon from the water, which is a common expedient with shirkers; a third is "rowing round," that is, not dropping the blade at once to its proper depth, but describing a segment of a circle; fourth, rowing with the elbows bent; fifth, keeping the elbows out from the sides, which is only bad, appearing; sixth, looking at the oar to avoid "crabs"; seventh, looking out of the boat at passing objects. There are other faults in appearance, such as dropping the chin upon the breast, rounding the shoulders or back, etc.; but these do not so much affect the work to be done as the faults first enumerated.

## THE STROKE.

The stroke should be made easy for all in the boat, so that none will be forced to reach too far forward, or swing too far back. It is of no use for the stroke oarsman to overreach any of the others of the crew, though he should be able to exceed them all, in order to improve them and draw out their powers. The length of the stroke should be regulated by the reach forward, which is limited by the bend at the hip and the swing backward, which must be confined within the bounds dictated by a careful observation of the various styles of the men composing the crew. When the power is given to the stroke, the essential point, in light boats particularly, is not to jerk, but the pull must be steady, beginning with an easy and graceful dip of the blade into the water, without splashing, and closing with the end of the swing backward. Keeping stroke is very essential, and is done by imitating the stroke oar. The speed of the boat is in a great measure dependent upon the swing together of the men, and their laying out their strength at the same moment, to the same end, and in the same direction; and this cannot be done if there is any deviation in the stroke. Learners and crews will profit by making a note of this important fact.

We will now proceed to give a little instruction to the COXSWAIN.

The coxswain must first learn that his position is important and responsible. His labor may be considered trifling, but his skill must be able to act as a check. He must be able to seize upon and profit by all advantages he may judge by what course the distance can be shortened, and he must have full knowledge of the current of the current to be rowed with or against. The coxswain should be as light as is possible to get one, without sacrificing the above absolutely necessary qualifications, as it has been clearly demonstrated that every pound operated in detriment to the speed of the boat.

The coxswain also requires the same degree of practice that is taken by the rowers, and a crew should no sooner think of going out without the coxswain, than they would of practicing without their stroke oarsman.

The grand principles of stroke are to keep the course with the wind as possible; these must be kept taut, however, so that the rudder will remain fixed, and incapable of shifting. When compelled to use them, the coxswain should be careful to do no more than is absolutely necessary, so as to avoid having to rectify an over-shoot to the right by suddenly steering again to the left.

In turning points or stake boats, if the men pulling the outside oars display more strength than those pulling the inside oars, they may be called upon to pull harder, but if they are likely to be overdone, it is better to ease the other side. Either course is preferable to using the rudder too strongly, which impedes the progress of the boat, while it also keeps the men doing their utmost; and it will be found in practice that a boat will go round a point in less time by easing one side, than by steering round with the full force on, unless it is found expedient to turn a stake very short and quick, in which case, of course all the appliances to that end will be necessary, even to bring with all the power possible with the inside oars. The coxswain has already been made acquainted with the necessity of his staying in the current which lay in his course, in order that he may take advantage of the eddies and slack water which may be found when going in a direction opposite to that in which the current is running, and of taking the full strength of the current when going with it. In conclusion, we would again press this upon his mind.

## WITHOUT A COXSWAIN.

When steering round with the full force on, unless it is found expedient to turn a stake very short and quick, in which case, of course all the appliances to that end will be necessary, even to bring with all the power possible with the inside oars. The coxswain has already been made acquainted with the necessity of his staying in the current which lay in his course, in order that he may take advantage of the eddies and slack water which may be found when going in a direction opposite to that in which the current is running, and of taking the full strength of the current when going with it. In conclusion, we would again press this upon his mind.

## SELECTING A CREW.

In selecting a crew for racing, the most important consideration is health. The men should have full muscular developments in every part of the frame. It is not sufficient that their body and arms have the appearance of being strong and powerful

## THE GAME OF CHESS.

CORRECTIONS OF KLING, NO. 12.—ENIGMA No. 222.

BY JOHN M'LEAN.

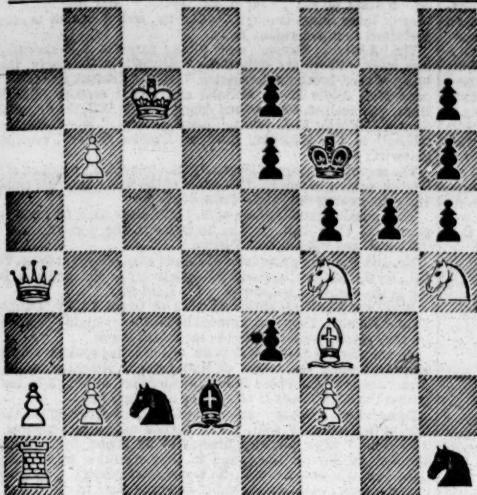


PROBLEM No. 222.—Tournament No. 37.

Respectfully inscribed to H. Bryant Hazeltine.

BY JOHN SCHLESINGER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and give mate in four moves.

GAME No. 222.

Between our contributors D. Eugene Delmar and P. Richardson, Mr. D. giving the odds of Q Kt.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

Attack.	Defence.	Attack.	Defence.
Mr. D. E. D.	Mr. P. R.	Mr. D. E. D.	Mr. P. R.
1. P to K 4	P to Q 4	10. P to Q 4	P x P en pass
2. P-K B 4	P-K 3	11. K B x P	Castles
3. K Kt-B 3	P-Q 4	12. P-Q Kt 4	K-B-K 3
4. P-K 5	Q R-B 3	13. D-Q Kt 5	Q Kt-R 4
5. P-Q B 3	B-K 2	14. B x R P+	K x K B
6. K B-Q 3	P-Q B 5	15. Kt-Kt 5+	K-Kt sq
7. B-Q Kt sq	Q B-Q 5	16. Q-R 5	K-R Kt sq
8. Castles	K B-B 4+	17. B-Q R 3, and the Defence	resigned.

## CHEQUERS OR DRAUGHTS.

THE AMERICAN DRAUGHT PLAYERS.—By Henry Spayth; pp. 307, containing upwards of 1700 games and critical positions, being by far the most voluminous ever published, is now ready for delivery. Price \$2.00, post paid to all parts of the country. Address Frank Queen, editor NEW YORK CLIPPER, No. 29 Ann street, New York.

Under Position No. 2, of last week, read White to move and win.

Solutions of Nos. 1 and 2 in our next.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEMO, Princeton, N. J.—Thanks. It appears this week. Shall be pleased to receive the analysis referred to.

KING COLAHT, Dover, N. H.—Position received. Will report next week.

EXPRESS and others will be replied to in our next. Want of space compels us to condense as much as possible.

## GAME No. 2.—VOL. VIII.

WULTER.—BY NEMO.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1. 11 to 15	23 to 19	12. 29 to 27	32 to 23
2. 9 to 14	22 to 17	13. 8 to 12 (d)	23 to 19 (c)
3. 11 to 25	22 to 14. 10	14. 10 (d)	23 to 24
4. 11 to 16	26 to 23	15. 6 to 10 (d)	19 to 6
5. 18 to 20	26 to 16. 10 (d)	16. 10 (d)	19 to 10
6. 5 to 9 (a)	17 to 13	17. 12 to 28	2 to 7
7. 2 to 7	21 to 17	18. 4 to 8 (d)	6 to 2
8. 14 to 21	29 to 19	19. 6 to 28	5 to 2
9. 21 to 30	19 to 16	20. 28 to 32 (d)	7 to 2
10. 12 to 19	23 to 16	21. 8 to 12 (d)	2 to 7
11. 30 to 23	27 to 22	22. 8 to 28 (d)	7 to 7

Notes, by Nemo.

(a) Wyllie makes this loss, but it can be drawn.

(b) 8 to 12 is the only draw, if 10 to 14 is played, 18 to 12 drawn. See Wyllie Game 5, Game A and B; 28 to 24 is the reply to 10 to 14 in Anderson's 1st Game, 24 variations, I. H. F. L. G. Anderson's 2d var. 28, and the American Draught Player var. 5. These last only draw, and are incorrect, since 16 to 12 wins.

(c) Any other course of play that I can see would give Black an easier draw, 23 to 19 leaves him only one way to do it.

(d) The only move to draw.

POSITION No. 3.—VOL. VIII.

BY J. MUL.

BLACK.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1. 11 to 15	23 to 19	12. 29 to 27	32 to 23
2. 9 to 14	22 to 17	13. 8 to 12 (d)	23 to 19 (c)
3. 11 to 25	22 to 14. 10	14. 10 (d)	23 to 24
4. 11 to 16	26 to 23	15. 6 to 10 (d)	19 to 6
5. 18 to 20	26 to 16. 10 (d)	16. 10 (d)	19 to 10
6. 5 to 9 (a)	17 to 13	17. 12 to 28	2 to 7
7. 2 to 7	21 to 17	18. 4 to 8 (d)	6 to 2
8. 14 to 21	29 to 19	19. 6 to 28	5 to 2
9. 21 to 30	19 to 16	20. 28 to 32 (d)	7 to 2
10. 12 to 19	23 to 16	21. 8 to 12 (d)	2 to 7
11. 30 to 23	27 to 22	22. 8 to 28 (d)	7 to 7

Notes, by Nemo.

(a) Wyllie makes this loss, but it can be drawn.

(b) 8 to 12 is the only draw, if 10 to 14 is played, 18 to 12 drawn. See Wyllie Game 5, Game A and B; 28 to 24 is the reply to 10 to 14 in Anderson's 1st Game, 24 variations, I. H. F. L. G. Anderson's 2d var. 28, and the American Draught Player var. 5. These last only draw, and are incorrect, since 16 to 12 wins.

(c) Any other course of play that I can see would give Black an easier draw, 23 to 19 leaves him only one way to do it.

(d) The only move to draw.

POSITION No. 4.—VOL. VIII.

BY E. HULL.

BLACK.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1. 11 to 15	23 to 19	12. 29 to 27	32 to 23
2. 9 to 14	22 to 17	13. 8 to 12 (d)	23 to 19 (c)
3. 11 to 25	22 to 14. 10	14. 10 (d)	23 to 24
4. 11 to 16	26 to 23	15. 6 to 10 (d)	19 to 6
5. 18 to 20	26 to 16. 10 (d)	16. 10 (d)	19 to 10
6. 5 to 9 (a)	17 to 13	17. 12 to 28	2 to 7
7. 2 to 7	21 to 17	18. 4 to 8 (d)	6 to 2
8. 14 to 21	29 to 19	19. 6 to 28	5 to 2
9. 21 to 30	19 to 16	20. 28 to 32 (d)	7 to 2
10. 12 to 19	23 to 16	21. 8 to 12 (d)	2 to 7
11. 30 to 23	27 to 22	22. 8 to 28 (d)	7 to 7

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(c) Any other course of play that I can see would give Black an easier draw, 23 to 19 leaves him only one way to do it.

(d) The only move to draw.

MATCH GAME.

Miss Mary E. M. and J. P. Sweet.

Between Harry Leseure and Mars.

BLACK.—Miss Mary E. M.

WHITE.—J. P. Sweet.

Between Harry Leseure and Mars.

WHITE.—Harry.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1. 11 to 15	23 to 19	12. 29 to 27	32 to 23
2. 9 to 14	22 to 17	13. 8 to 12 (d)	23 to 19 (c)
3. 11 to 25	22 to 14. 10	14. 10 (d)	23 to 24
4. 11 to 16	26 to 23	15. 6 to 10 (d)	19 to 6
5. 18 to 20	26 to 16. 10 (d)	16. 10 (d)	19 to 10
6. 5 to 9 (a)	17 to 13	17. 12 to 28	2 to 7
7. 2 to 7	21 to 17	18. 4 to 8 (d)	6 to 2
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(c) Any other course of play that I can see would give Black an easier draw, 23 to 19 leaves him only one way to do it.

(d) The only move to draw.

MATCH GAME.

Between Ulric and Patricius.

WHITE.—Patricius.

Between Ulric and Patricius.

BLACK.—Ulric.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.





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## THEATRICAL RECORD.

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## GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL AND MAY BALL

OF THE JOHN SCOTT MUSKETEERS,

AT PALACE GARDEN HALL AND GROUNDS,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1860.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that for this occasion the celebrated

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THE GARDENS BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

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Hunters, Banjo Songs, Quartettes, McDill Darrell Brothers,

Pop of Fashion, Damon and Pythias, Tyrolean

Warblers, Burlesque Circus, Mustard Concerts,

Essence of Old Virginny, and Scenes on the

Plantation, &c.

Under the direction of the celebrated

ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS,

JERRY, NEIL, and D. M. BRYANT.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

Admission. . . . . 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THE GREATEST EXCELLENCE EVER ATTAINED BY ANY TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

THE STAR TROUPE, led by the Renowned and Versatile

G. C. CHRISTY,

possessing in an eminent degree the most exalted talent in the

best quartette,

THE SWEETEST BALLAD SINGERS,

THE MOST FINISHED DANCERS,

THE FINEST INSTRUMENTALISTS, AND

SCIENTIFIC SOLO PERFORMERS,

MOST ECCENTRIC ACTORS

AND COMEDIANS

INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY EVER BROUGHT

TOGETHER IN THE BUSINESS,

Will hold their recherche Levees as above.

EVERY EVENING,

Previous to their departure for Europe in the course of the Summer.

The novelty now attracting crowds of the élite of our citizens to this beautiful Hall, is GEO. CHRISTY'S comic piece of

W. F. F.

THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.

WEFO, the Monkey, by the indomitable GEORGE CHRISTY, with other entertainments. For particulars of which, see small bills.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. 1-1

MELODEON,

539 BROADWAY, CHINESE BUILDINGS.

CHEAPEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE WORLD.

The entertainments at this model establishment this week will be varied by the introduction of several new artists of acknowledged talent, who, together with the following members of the old troupe, constitute a

GALAXY OF EXCEEDING BRILLIANCE.

MISS FANNY FORREST, the charmer, whose dulcet strains subdue all hearts.

MISS EMMA LESLIE, the Excelsior Ballad Singer.

MISS MARY PARTRINGTON, the best Dancer on the Stage.

MISS KATE BLANCHARD, the Fairy Dancress.

MISS JULIA CUSTINE, former Ballet Leader of the

MISS CHARLES,

MISS BLAKE, and others, making a

SPLENDID CORPS de Ballet.

Mr. S. BARRY, the popular Author and Actor.

Mr. J. CONRAD, the Great Baritone.

MIKE MCKENNA, the Champion Jig Dancer.

Mr. J. MORRIS, the Champion Dancer, and others.

Amongst the new features, the Management take pleasure in announcing the actual presence in flesh and blood, of the original

Miss. ELIA ZOYAR BOZENARIUS,

THE ORIENTAL MYTH,

Whose being has entranced the senses of the Old World, and whose fame has so added the brains of rival managers as to make each of them fancy that they had separately created and were alone able to show this wonderful personage.

An epitome of the thrilling dramatic history of this young lady will be found in the bills of the day.

Mr. T. BROOKFIELD,

The great Ethopian Performer, whose act "Around the Horn" is a gem such as is rarely seen.

These with others whose varied beauties have constituted the Melodeon stage a

LIVING PANORAMA OF EVER INCREASING LEVELNESS.

The celebrated favorites of the place, whose excellence have made them absolutely essential to the gratification of the refined and intelligent audiences who nightly attend the Melodeon, will continue to make the evening joyous with Music, Song and Dance.

It is not necessary to enumerate the individual artists of this troupe, for their fame and name is the pleasing theme of comment by every lover of the beautiful.

The Orchestra is under the management of Prof. STRAUB.

FRANK RIVERS, Proprietor.

MORRIS BROTHERS, PELL & TROWBRIDGE'S

MINSTRELS,

From

MORRIS BROTHERS, PELL & TROWBRIDGE'S

OPERA HOUSE, BOSTON,

Most respectfully announce that they will shortly start on their

THIRD ANNUAL TOUR,

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

LOOK AT THE ARRAY OF TALENT:

E. BOWERS,

D. S. Wainbald,

A. A. Thayer, A. Werner,

J. C. Trowbridge, E. M. Carroll,

W. H. Brockway, Herr Endres,

E. W. Prescott, Herr Hess,

J. S. Gilbert, Little Barney,

Carl Trowbridge, Chas. A. Morris,

Fred Wilson, E. Soden.

With the above troupe of artists the management contend that they have the

MOST COMPLETE

52 MINSTREL COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S,

From the Saloon.

B. M. HOOLEY, . . . . . Proprietors.

S. C. CAMPBELL, . . . . . Proprietors.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN, . . . . . Proprietors.

The largest and most talented Company ever organized, comprising the following:

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF STARS:

J. Unsworth, A. J. Hobbs, E. Winchell, G. W. H. Griffin,

R. M. Hooley, J. C. Reeves, S. C. Campbell, J. B. Donnison,

J. K. Edwards, T. J. Pelt, Master Eugene, J. H. Hilliard,

Master Campbell, L. A. Zwister, &c. &c.

Who will have the honor to appear in their grand, original and unapproachable

SOIREE D'ETHIOPE, Consisting of

NEW SONGS, SOLOS, ACTS, DANCES, PLANTATION SCENES,

BURLESQUE OPERAS, COMEDY, TRAGEDY AND FARCE.

This Model Troupe of the World will visit Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS, Troupes, and Public Artists.—MERRILL HALL, Detroit, Mich., situated on the corner of the principal avenues of the city, was completed last fall, and now offers great attractions to managers. It has four ante-rooms, and spacious passages. It is ventilated like the British House of Commons, from the base, and lighted from the ceiling. Its acoustic properties are unsurpassed, and for scene performances it is unequalled. It will hold 1,200 persons. Terms \$25 per night. Address Charles Merrill, No. 6 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

13m.

DETROIT THEATRE.—First class stars, having nights from the 1st of May, may address

E. T. SHERLOCK, Manager, Detroit Theatre.

13m.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND

BEST TRouPE OF ARTISTS

EVER ORGANIZED IN ONE ASSOCIATION.

Will start on their Eleventh Summer Tour, commencing at PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 14th.

Direct from SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Philadelphia.

READ THE LIST OF CELEBRITIES.

COOL WHITE, DICK SLITER,

E. DIXXIE, J. L. CARNROSS,

J. W. HOLDEN, MAST. SANFORD,

J. PAUL, J. A. VON BONHORST,

J. WILLIAMS, C. CAMPBELL,

H. LINCOLN, O. P. PERRY,

J. H. KAVANAGH, and S. S. SANFORD.

The Public may rely upon the Latest Attractions and Novelties in

Minstrelsy, with the BEST SINGING,

BEST DANCING,

AND MOST VERSATILE COMPANY EXISTANT.

SANFORD will appear at Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c., en route home, and will appear at their

OPERA HOUSE EARLY IN AUGUST.

MARK!—During the vacation,

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

Will remain open with a COMBINATION COMPANY,

Comprising on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14th.

WANTED—A first class tenor and bass singer for the Opera House, Philadelphia, can have a situation by addressing S. S. SANFORD, immediately, stating terms, &c.

Those who perform on instruments are preferable.

13m.

MRS. MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

Comprising fifteen versatile performers, whose concerts are always hailed with shouts of enthusiasm, invariably winning the highest encomiums, are on their travelling route. Their repertoire of

SONGS, DANCES, BURLETTAS,

FACIAL SCENES, &c.

Are selections from the most popular of the day, being everywhere pronounced beyond competition, and which have won for the company the enviable title,

EXCELSIOR.

</

hand—the latter claiming a much larger proportion than belongs in respect to size and population. From this it may be inferred, that circus performances have a special charm for the wearers of the tartan. Viewed anyhow, the programme is indicative of the approval on one side and a go ahead spirit on the other. Messrs. Sanger had also announced the commencement of their eastern tour, and the names of their chief attractions, prominent among which is the illustration of historical scenes, with every aid plaudor and appropriate costumes.

Wilmington, N. C., on the 7th inst., a young mechanic, who just purchased a dirk, while jesting with a companion, playfully stuck his own breast with the knife, crying, "Lay on, Macduff!" His friend told him that he had stabbed himself. He stated that he was not; but upon looking at his breast perceived the blood, uttered "good Lord!" and falling backwards in the doorway, almost immediately. It is supposed that when he struck himself, he intended to do so with the handle, as he often does now before, dramatic quatrains, and "suiting action to the word." The above melancholy event is a sad thing to those who too often play with edged tools.

John Brougham's "Pecahontas" was produced at the Varieties, on the 15th inst., very much to the gratification of the frequenters of that theatre, who had begun to complain of the repetition of old and dull pieces.

It is related of M. Jullien, that the last work he composed (a mule to the Emperor Napoleon) was forwarded by the dying man to the proper quarter, in the hope, as he said, of procuring aid for his family. What a commentary on genius.

Mr. Frederick Collard, the chief representative of a family known over the world as eminent piano-forte makers, died recently in London, at a ripe old age, and immensely rich.

The William Warren Dramatic Association of Cambridge, Mass., gave their first public performance there, on the 10th inst. The aid of Croisey, and "Box and Cox" were the pieces, interspersed with singing and recitations.

Circus performances are very popular in St. Petersburg. The principal establishment of the kind there (opened last November, and announced to close in May) had been more than usually prosperous.

The first appearance of the Buckley Minstrels in England was announced to take place at the Victoria Theatre, on the 2nd inst.

The English Opera House, Cincinnati, closed on the 14th inst., and will be re-opened, according to present arrangement, in September. Mr. Wilford Richard Winn, a well-known actor, was recently lost board the "Nimrod" steamer, between Cork and Liverpool.

Mr. J. C. Greene, leader of the American Brass Band, gave his 6th annual concert, in Howard Hall, Providence, R. I., on the 10th.

The annual festival of the General Theatrical Fund was announced to be off, in London, on the 9th inst., with Tom Taylor in the chair.

The English Opera season was announced to commence at Drury Lane, London, on the 9th inst., when the burlesque on "The Forty Thieves," written by the members of the Savage Club, and recently acted by them before the Queen, was to be represented by the regulars.

Old Tom Kemble has discarded the sock and buskin, and is now proprietor of a restaurant in Baltimore. By his persuasive powers, he manages to do a good trade. Tom says that selling whisky nowadays, pays better than acting. Tom's friends are hard at work to give him a complimentary benefit, on which occasion he will make his last appearance before the public.

Mrs. Barrow finished her engagement at McVicker's, Chicago, last week. Mr. Collins succeeds her.

McCauley & Co.'s Panorama of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyage was on show in Madison, Ind., last week.

Professor C. L. Doty gave a concert at the "New Ice House Hotel," Alexandria, La., on the 12th. He was assisted by Professor Mathew, guitarist, and several amateurs of the city.

The Draytons continue their entertainments at the Melodeon, Boston.

Spalding & Rogers gave their closing performances at Memphis, Tenn., on the 14th. Tom Watson, the clown, (with his tub, and team of geese,) was a great feature of the show.

The Rapides Theatre, Alexandria, La., ought to be a cool spot, being located in the "Ice House Hotel."

It was re-opened for the summer season, on the 11th inst. J. S. Charles is manager, and the company consists of Mrs. Logan, Mr. Turner, Miss Nelson, Mrs. F. Rae, La Petite Hickmott, *dansuse*; Messrs. F. Rae, J. S. Charles, H. Wilson, W. Davis, Bowen, J. S. Sherry and J. Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Richings finished their second week at the Louisville Theatre on the 21st.

Mr. James E. Murdoch is announced to commence a series of readings and recitations at the Melodeon, Cincinnati, on the 21st inst.

A SPEARING EXHIBITION, for the benefit of Jack Turner, takes place at 22 White street, on Monday evening, 30th inst., the *final* of which is to be a gallant set-to between the beneficiary and Johnny Aaron, Spanish, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents, and those who are not prepared to make a match to fight any novice in America, at 124½ cents, for \$200 a side, or Wilson, whether he wins or loses his fight with Grubben.

Myers and Wallett, well known in their respective capacities of American clown and jester (both of whom went over to England with Howes and Cushing) have lately had a difficulty, resulting in an action at civil law. It seems that Wallett took for his own use a band carriage and other "professional" property, let out to him by a third party, to whom Myers, on his becoming lessee of the Pavilion theatre, London, has returned the articles, which subsequently became connected with some intricate money transactions between the trio. It was evident that Wallett, in claiming the property, acted under an idea of his right; although the same opinion was not entertained by the jury, who returned a verdict for £19 (the value of the articles) in favor of Myers.

Gazaniga, with her troupe, including Mlle. Taylor and Mons. Weithoff, dancers, from the old Opera House, New Orleans, have gone to Baton Rouge, La., to give concerts. The troupe will give entertainments all the way up to St. Louis.

Sage, of the French Theatre, New York, opened the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 17th, for two nights.

George Vandenhoff and wife gave a dramatic reading in Corinthian Hall, Rochester, on the 16th, to a very slim audience. They also went to Buffalo, on the 19th.

Frank Drew is engaged with Dan Rice the coming season, as clown.

Dan Rice's Great Show is now at Annapolis, Md., from whence they go to Washington City to play a two weeks engagement before starting on a traveling tour.

S. P. Cornwell, late agent for J. H. Taylor, is engaged with "The Christy Show"—L. B. Lent, manager. They make their first stand at Chester, Pa., on 30th of April. Ned Smith, the old stand by, goes with this company. Frank Kelsh, Lent's business man, is now in Philadelphia, making arrangements.

Frank River's Melodeon, in Callowhill street, Philadelphia, is in a very flourishing condition. On Saturday night last, hundreds were turned away unable to gain admission. Sam Long, clown, takes a benefit at this house on Friday night.

Performances of the Sacred Drama have been commenced in Wales, under the management of a minister of the Gospel. The story of Joseph and his Brethren afforded material for the initial piece, the characters in which appeared in appropriate costume. All the actors were members of the minister's church, and spoke in Welsh. So the church is coming over.

At Sandford's Opera House, Philadelphia, they are playing the parts of "The Mikado" and "Taylor of Kensington." Sandford, in the former character, is irreconcilable to business good.

Frank Brower, "Uncle Tom," has just returned to Philadelphia, having first situations in many of the principal theatres in the Union, and was at the time of the occurrence alluded to, the "jewel man" of that theatre. As you have, most likely, had the meagre account you have published, from a *little* source, you will perhaps see it, but justice to make the due correction.... Mr. Copland is present, through the severity of his wound, unable to justify himself; it may, therefore, not be thought unbecoming in one of his companion-actors to speak for him. Yours, &c.

T. B. McDonough.

Williams Panorama, of a South Sea whaling voyage, was unrolled Hartford, Conn., on the 19th.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Satchell had a big benefit at the Howard Atheneum, Boston, on the 13th, the house being crowded.

Mr. Satchell's "Toodles" on the occasion is highly spoken of.

Let all stage-struck damsels take warning, by the "cruel fate" of young girl, the daughter of a lawyer in Toledo, Ohio, who being run with a longing to become an actress, ran away from home and went to Detroit. Applying to as many theatrical managers as she could find, she received the same answer from all—a negative one. She disappeared, and had not been found at latest accounts.

Father Kimp in covering the feet of ye unrighteous angels assist.

The New Orleans and Metropolitan Opera Troupe were at Augusta, on the 14th, 17th, and 18th inst., and Columbia the three succeeding days. They were then to travel through Wilmington, N. C., Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Miss Richings closed the second week of their engagement at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st. Mr. Murdoch would follow them.

J. C. Fredericks, who has been reading in Canada, does not seem to be very favorably impressed with the *habitus* of that "benighted region," and he expresses many thanks at being able to get out of the wilderness. He gave an entertainment in Lockport, N. Y., on the 13th, and another at Medina, on the 17th; thence to Albion, Brockport and Rochester, en route for New York, after an absence of nearly five years.

A female colored troupe have been performing with success in England for some time past, and considerable has been said about the beauty, in a particular line, of the members; meanwhile, it is suspected that the Zoya dodge has been practised; in other words, that several of the *she's* are *he's*.

A complimentary benefit was given to Professor Paul Rohr, at the Atheneum, (German Theatre), St. Paul, Minn., on the 16th inst. when the opera of "Cinderella" and a grand scene from "Zar and Zimmermann" were the performances; the parts were sustained by amateurs and professionals combined, that of the Burgomaster of Sardaigna being taken by the professor.

Van Amburgh's show which has been travelling in the Southern country all last winter, was, at last accounts, in St. Louis, doing an excellent business. Mr. James Melville, the Australian rider, and Eaton Stone were rivalling each other in feats of horsemanship, and created quite an excitement. The company consists of James Melville, and sons; Eaton Stone, (who it was said would leave the company when they started from St. Louis;) Nat. Austin, clown and equestrian manager; Dr. James L. Thayer, clown; Tom Lenon, clown and gymnast; Frank Carpenter, Willis, Armstrong, George Sherman, Fred Rentz, Thomas Shields, Frank Nash, and the following ladies: Mad. Austin, Mrs. Jas. Melville, Mrs. Fredericks, and Mrs. Eaton Stone. Managed and directed by W. G. Gregory, treasurer, Chas. Berlin, agent in advance, also, Brownlow and Chas. Wheeler.

A troupe called "Sam'l's Kentucky Minstrels" is the latest organization we have heard of. It takes from Philadelphia.

Mr. Nease has finished at the Rochester Theatre, and Mr. Eddy is now the card. The Wallers will probably succeed Eddy. It is contemplated by Mr. Meech, the manager, (and who seems to be well liked,) to extend the season to the 5th of July.

"Seaman & Thompson's Varieties," Chicago, is progressing very favorably, the attendance increasing every night. A gallery capable of accommodating 150 persons, is about to be added to the hall. Julia Barton, who had been singing at Gaul's saloon, has left that place, and is about to join the forces at the Varieties.

Sarah Stevens and Mr. Sothern are at the Detroit Theatre this week. They opened on the 23d, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

Dan Bryant arrived in London on the 2d inst. As Dan has with him his "Mississippi Fling" costume, we presume the Londoners will have an opportunity to witness this great Ethiopian comedian in one of our latest and most novel productions.

Adah Isaacs Menken appeared at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 19th and 20th inst. She was enthusiastically received, although the house, on the first evening, was not full; attributable in part, to the raising of the prices of admission. Her benefit took place on the 20th, when there was a good attendance. She subsequently left for Richmond, Va., where she was to have commenced an engagement on the 23d inst. At the National, Philadelphia, the company engaged to assist her, did her much injury by their wretched attempts.

The receipts of the Boston Museum during the past week are said to have been larger than any other week since its commencement, being \$3,756 for seven performances. Miss Joey Gougenheim has made the most decided and brilliant hit that has taken place in Boston for a long time. She has been re-engaged for another week.

"B. B." (the "Bonnie Boy") was announced for representation at the Howard Atheneum, Boston.

The present week is announced as the last but three, of Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels, at Ordway Hall, Boston. The programme they offer, with the unusual galaxy of eighteen "stars," will most likely ensure a brilliant termination to their season.

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## THE FUGILIST.

The following beautiful lines appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," some thirty years ago. They will be read with greater interest, no doubt, at the present time, pending the great battle between the champions of America and England.

"Oh! it is Lexington to see a proud  
And gallant man step, full of hopes,  
Up to the P. R. stakes and ropes,  
Through his hat, and with a spring,  
To gallop within the ring;  
For the wide crowd and walk awhile,  
Taking all cheerings with a smile;  
To see him skip—his well trained form,  
White, glowing, muscular, and warm,  
All beautiful in conscious power,  
Relaxed and quiet till the hour;  
His glossy and transparent frame,  
In radiant plight to strive for fame!  
To look upon the clean shaped limb,  
In silk and flannel cloth trim;  
While round the waist the "Korche" tied,  
Makes the flesh glow in richer pride.  
The more than Lexington to watch him hold  
His hand forth, tremulous yet bold,  
Over his second's, and to clasp  
His rival's in a quiet grasp;  
To watch the noble attitude  
He takes—the crowd in breathless mood  
And then to see with adroit start,  
The muscles set, and the great heart  
Hurt a courageous, splendid light  
Into the eye—and then—the flourish!"

## A FEW HINTS ON TRAINING.

TO WHICH IS ADDED:

## THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BOXING.

BY JOHNNY WALKER.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

This manly and truly English system of Boxing ranks among the products of our national institutions. It is associated with the most chivalrous deeds of our countrymen, and it imparts an honourable distinction upon the British name abroad. Content with nature's unaided weapons, and imbued with the sense of fair play that scorns to take advantage of an enfeebled or prostrate foe, the Briton practically realises the poetic ideal of true courage. All nations recognise some distinctive weapon: the Irishman thinks much of the shillelagh; the Scotchman does over his claymore; the Frenchman, clever at three and cards, prides himself on his dexterity with rapiers; the Spaniard owns to an affection for the stiletto; the Malay for his creases; the Indian for his tomahawk; the Patagonian for his club, and the American for his bowie knife. How far men are morally justified in using these instruments against similar weapons, it is not my object to inquire. It is simply to impress upon the reader the noble dignity which distinguishes employing more than the provisions of Nature for the purpose of revenge. There is no condition in life in which a knowledge of the art of self defense may not be consequential to its possession. Whether best by brutal violence, notched by rank insolence, or called by the law of humanity to rescue the weak from injury, the art will repay its accomplishment by the power it bestows, the confidence it instils, and the reward it is capable of.

Of course it is not expected that the readers of this treatise aim at becoming professional pugilists. If the generally learn how to take their own part, an art will be accomplished gratifying to all who would fain see the danger of degeneration averted from this land, and English courage still reposing in security upon its ancient structure of English law and sinew.

Adopt will observe that the present treatise contains many novel instructions, and that in matter, as in manner, it follows not the beaten track of these mischievous guides, whose stereotyped inaccuracy possess the greater evil of mischievousness. Probably there has not been a single line altered in, or added to, the whole of this class of books now on sale during the past ten years. Yet within ten years how the art of Boxing has advanced; how the styles of its best professors have become modified! It is a plainly high time that the novice's part should be divested of false bearings, and that he should cease to be instructed in manoeuvres that have become obsolete. Therefore I issue this little manual, premising that its contents include all improvements up to the date of publication.

Before proceeding to the specific detail of the various manoeuvres, &c., it will be well to offer a few general observations on these attributes which form the true basis of the practice of Boxing—strength, agility, and endurance.

Strength is a quality easily tested; but its characteristics sometimes admit of mistake. This bulk is often falaciously confounded with physical power, and particularly with regard to the muscular development. It is not always considered that a preponderance of muscle may be an absolute deformity, as an excess of adiposity is a sign of disease. Nature works upon such an harmonious system that no superfluity can exist in any part of the human frame without detriment to the entire organism; and, particularly as regards muscle, its undue preponderance must militate against activity as certainly as that the heavy wheel of a coal wagon is incapable of revolving as swiftly as the light and graceful wheel of a carriage; though here the point is to be considered, What is the proper mean of muscular substance consonant with agility? This is best answered by a reference to those master pieces of ancient art, the statue known as the Apollo Belvedere or the Laocoön. In both these examples we find evidence of perfect symmetry, and in the latter especially, where intense muscular action is represented, we find no departure from the strict rule of proportion. There is an affinity to which the muscles of the legs and arms are subject, called "drooping," exemplified in the calves of coal whippers, porters, and the like, and in the arms of blacksmiths, &c., which causes a burly or knotty protuberance towards the "small of the leg" and the fore-arm. This is the result of a constant strain upon the part affected, and so far from it being, as is generally supposed, a sign of strength, it is the reverse. A symmetrical development of the biceps muscle, extending from the shoulder front to the elbow joint, and compact, well knit sinew, extending along the forearm to the wrist, all hard when the sinew is distended, are the best criteria of reliable strength. The same observation applies to all the rest of the muscles. When in good condition the flesh is firm and elastic; color is seldom a criterion, as that is mainly produced by skin deep vesicles. There are many ways of developing physical power by exercise; but it should always be borne in mind that too much exercise is an evil. Like over winding a clock, it inevitably injures the works. The best species of exercise is that which employs simultaneously mind and body. Walking, running, jumping, squat and dumb-bell practice, all afford matter to arrest the attention and render the task agreeable if rightly set about. To make a mere labor of bodily training is simply preposterous. Many ways are self suggestive, by which ordinary avocations, if gone about properly, may be rendered conducive to the end in view, especially such as involve any amount of active employment. For sedentary pursuits, however, the best corrective is to take sufficient exercise both before and after resuming such labor, and none who are in possession of natural gifts of locomotion can complain of inability to pay the little need of service which Nature requires, but which she inexorably exacts.

It is one of those points upon which not only doctors but laymen disagree; but the labors of the most eminent chemists of modern times have established it as a fundamental principle, that *subfecundity of nutritive matter of its kind*, and not an adherence to any particular variety of food, is requisite for sustaining the proper functions of the stomach, and for contributing substantially to our whole frame.

Amongst the ancients, pig's flesh was most commonly employed in the diet for training purposes, and we have seen some national displays of pure muscular strength, and, indeed, to such a degree has it become a popular notion that this latter kind of sustenance is most favorable that most people are content, without consideration, to rely upon it. Its infallibility? Yet it is perfectly well known that the Spanish peasants, who include some of the strongest and most agile men in Europe, satisfy their hunger upon black bread and onions, and the Spanish porter, who will carry a load in some cases exceeding eight hundred weight, needs a no more ample repast than a few dates. In all cases it is necessary to observe the influences of climate upon the bodily habit—to distinguish between the astringent diet of the eastern, which would inevitably lead to constancy in an inhabitant of our own country, for example, and the fat-devouring propensities of the far northern, whose mictuous meals would, with literal truth, "make a black." It may be easily perceived how this difference is created by only a slight alteration of geographical position. What can be more opposite than the hotel cards of London and Paris? In the one we perceive a preponderance of all that is solid and substantial, while the other is notorious for its merely alimentary and condimentary concoctions. Yet it would ill become us to aver that the physique of Frenchmen was below our standard. Man, being an omnivorous animal, all kinds of food are both gratifying to his palate and nourishing to his system, or may easily be rendered so. There is a way of attaining perfection in any individual physical deficiency, by simply abstaining from the particular article of food which, if abused, the corrective succeeds itself. For example, should around us of the popular effects of peculiar diets on the human system. To a casual observer the distinction between the fully, and in some cases enormously, projected bones of a Norfolk fisherman must present a striking contrast to the scanty developed frame of an agricultural laborer, to whom bread is the staff of life; and even in towns and cities we cannot fail to observe a striking difference betwixt people fed abundantly, but on different diets.

It is a mistaken notion that variety of food is pernicious. Selection of as many dishes as you like, but be as moderate in your selection from a dozen as you would be your choice confined to only one.

Again, a golden rule is not to overload the stomach at stated intervals for the mere sake of saying that you have breakfasted, dined, or supped. Generally, regular exercise and habits will create a necessity for regular meals, but the want itself should be experienced ere its satisfaction (which should be the sole aim of eating and drinking) is attempted. Such exceptions to this rule may arise as the customary employment of a biscuit at early morn to dispel the phlegm and give tone to the salivary organs, or of gruel or barley-water at night to allay or prevent bronchial irritation; but on the whole the rule is beneficial.

GROANING BOARDS.—These were the wonder of London in 1682. An elm plank was exhibited to the king, which, being touched by a hot iron, invariably produced a sound resembling deep groans.

At Bowman's Tavern, in Drury Lane, London, the mantel-piece did the same so well that it was supposed to be part of the same tree; and the dresser at the Queen's Arms Tavern, St. Martin le Grand, was found to possess the same quality. Those must have been strange times when such things were deemed wonderful.

TO PREVENT CATS KILLING CHICKENS.—When a cat is seen to catch a chicken, tie it around her neck, and make her wear it two or three days. Fasten it securely, for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm for the time, and the cat is cured; she will never again desire to touch a bird. This is what we do with our own cats and what we recommend to our neighbors.

to the desired end. Under such circumstances it is, that the strict employment of solid food is necessary, and that grilled chops, toasted steaks, hard biscuits, and water colors, with brandy, sherry, become a *sine qua non*. This sort of preparation, it should be remembered, involves a question of time, and does not interfere with the regimen of those who only aim at uniform good health. There are two ways of regarding courage—the sentimental and the practical. We prefer the latter. It was an observation of the late Duke of Wellington that "he never saw a coward in his life," and most probably the admission was true. There always awaits the emergency in the human heart a spirit of antagonism that, no force can subdue—no opposition terrify. In its highest development it nerves the warrior to assault the deadly breach, and even in its lowest it arrests sympathy for the lowly worm that, trodden under foot, will still sting his persecutor.

Some writers have distinguished courage, which we regard as an innate faculty, into two orders—natural and acquired. The first is referable to spontaneous ebullition of feeling, and the second to an imitation of courage. The first order is recognised in promptness of action, deriving its incentive from impulse alone; the second is perceived in readiness to follow, but not to lead; but it would be unjust to ascribe to this second order a deficiency of the spirit of true courage. A dependence upon example may depend on other causes besides dread of consequences. What is novel or strange upon the most spirited of the brute creation have long been noted by attentive naturalists. In some cases the courage of a man may be so adjusted to his disposition that, the latter being naturally calm, it may require a larger amount of provocation than generally suffices; yet in the end it will be found that such constituted minds are as capable of exhibiting what we hold to be the common quality as the most sensitive. Bashfulness and want of confidence are often mistaken for lack of courage; but such an error is soon detected. Few men at the out-set of any ordinary undertaking know their own bodily strength, still less is the number who are aware of the degree to which, under difficulty, their higher power may be strained. We might, in this matter, take a lesson from the events of the present war, in which we have actually known our companions of yesterday, simple town and country lads, who, in fustian, corduroy, and moleskin, little resembled the raw materials of heroes, under red jackets, and we might almost add, from part of our Country, have performed deeds of valor that are not excelled in the whole volume of martial history.

Endurance is a faculty partially natural, partially acquired.

Nature is aperient to a fine physical formation and a robust constitution; but much depends upon the mode of training. It is related of the Spanish, however, who number the bravest and hardest-fighters in the world, that the mothers are in the habit of accustoming their children, while yet at the breast, not only with the sound of, but with the smell of, the warrior, and among those who follow the pursuits of our own land, such as mining, &c., who dangers strike dismay upon strangers, it is to the effects of custom that is to be referred the almost apathetic feeling with which operations are gone about, in which death and destruction are ever imminent. It was a saying of one of the French kings that he must have been a bold man who first snuffed a candle with his fingers; and the remark may be as well applied to the originator of every novelty involving in its first stage a doubtful result. Charles Lamb, whose profound acquaintance with human nature may reconcile us to one of his truisms under the garb of fiction, makes quite a pathetic picture of the circumstances attending the introduction of roast pork into China. These examples, however, trench rather on courage than endurance. We have numberless instances of men having devoted their bodies to perfect excesses of abstemiousness, rigorous exercise, and meditation. Cases of the first nature abound in our ecclesiastical annals, and are not unknown at the present day. A few years ago, a man who, though detected and imprisoned as an impostor (Barnard Kavanagh), was well known to have existed with impunity, was released on a charge of high treason, and was sent with the wavers, and among those who follow the

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